Nr. 5

Volume 3 February, 1908 Number 1

PER COPY 10 CENTS PER YEAR $1.00

Amerika Esperantisto

A Monthly Magazine of the International Language

ESPERANTO

IN THIS NUMBER

GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY AND ELEMENTS OF THE LANGUAGE

American Esperantist Company
1239 Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO

1908/09

Copyright, 1908, by American Esperantist Company

700.007-C.Esp-

ÖNB
+Z65201305
ÖSTERR. NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK WIEN

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Entered as second class matter June twenty eight nineteen hundred and seven at the post office at Chicago Illinois

Monata Revuo de la Lingvo Internacia | A Monthly Magazine of the International Language

Redaktoro kaj Administranto ARTHUR BAKER Editor and Manager

ABONOJ

Unu numero, Sd. 20; jarabono, Sm. 2.05. Ni ne disdonacas provajn ekzemplerojn, sed postulas, ke ĉiu, kiu mendas ekzempleron, por kia ajn celo, pagu por tiu sama. Eksterlandanoj povas sendi aŭ internaciajn kuponojn aŭ naciajn poŝtmarkojn por provaj abonoj.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Single number, ten cents; annual subscription, $1.00. We do not distribute free sample copies, but require that every person who orders a copy, for whatever purpose, shall pay for it. For sample copies, foreigners may send international coupons or national postage stamps.

TARIFO DE REKLAMADO

Proporcie al disvendado, niaj prezoj estas la plej malkaraj el ĉiuj revuoj esperantaj. Larĝo de kolonoj, 63 mmj; longo, 204 mmj.

Plena paĝo, Sm. 20.50; duonpaĝo, Sm. 10.25; kvaronpaĝo, Sm. 5.15; malpli ol kvarono, po 7 spesdekoj ĉiun metromilonon.

ADVERTISING RATES

In proportion to circulation, our rates are the lowest of all Esperanto magazines. Width of column, 2 1-2 inches; length, 8 inches.

Full page, $10.00; half page, $5.00; quarter, $2.50; less than quarter, basis 6 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch.

MANUSKRIPTOJ

pri ia ajn temo, estas danke ricevataj kaj zorge legataj. Tiujn, kiujn ni ne povas uzi, ni ĉiam resendos, se oni kunmetis poŝtmarkojn.

MANUSCRIPTS

on any subject are gratefully received and carefully read. Those which we cannot use we shall always return, when accompanied by postage.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTA KOMPANIO 1239 Michigan Avenue CHICAGO

LA PROGRAMO

La celo de *Amerika Esperantisto* estas: unue, disvastigi la lernadon de Esperanto, lingvo internacia, tra Nord-Ameriko; due, vigligi la popolan intereson je la lingvo per la publikigado de bona literaturo, novaĵoj el la kampoj de Esperanto, de la scienco, kaj la interesaĵoj de la homa vivo. Nia sintenado pri ĉiuj la diversaj demandoj pro kiuj la Hieraŭo kaj la Morgaŭo interbatalas, ĉiu postulante, pli malpli juste, la aliĝon de la Hodiaŭo, estos ĉiam ĉe la flanko de la Morgaŭo. Ĉar nenio estas pli multvalora ol tago venonta; nek io tiel senvalora, kiel tago jam pasinta. Tial, ni respektas nenian homan institucion pro tio, ke ĝi estis; nek pro tio, ke ĝi estas; sed sole pro tio, ke ĝi povos servi al la homaro en la estonteco.

Laŭ nia programo, unu numero el ses estos speciale propaganda, redaktita plimulte anglalingve. La seriaj paĝnumeroj ne aperos sur la anglaj paĝoj, pro tio, ke multaj ne deziros bindi ilin kune kun la esperantaj, kaj ni mem konsideras ilin kiel ne integran parton de la tuto, kiu ne estas angla, sed Esperanto. Anoncojn ni akceptas, ĉu angle ĉu esperante presotajn, kaj tradukas senpage.

OUR PROGRAM

The purpose of *Amerika Esperantisto* is: first, to diffuse the study of Esperanto, the international language, throughout North America; second, to sustain popular interest in the language by the publication of good literature, and news from the fields of Esperanto, science, and interesting matters of human life. Our position on all the various questions over which Yesterday and Tomorrow are battling, each claiming, with more or less of right, the allegiance of Today, will always be on the side of Tomorrow. For nothing is so worthy as a coming day, nor anything so worthless as a day already gone. Therefore, we respect no human institution because it *was*, nor because it *is*; but solely because it may serve mankind in the future.

Acccording to our program, one number out of six will be especially devoted to propaganda, mostly English. The page numbers are omitted from English pages, as many do not wish to bind them with the Esperanto, and we consider them as not an integral part of the whole, which isn't English, but Esperanto. Advertisements we print in English or Esperanto. Translation free.

The Inventor of the International Language

DR. LAZARO LUDOVIKO ZAMENHOF is a native of Warsaw, Russia, and by profession an oculist. He is, of course, a "born linguist" and has improved upon his natural talent by extensive study and research. During his early days Warsaw was, as now, the scene of bloody conflicts in which the people of different races and languages (urged on by their more highly educated superiors who know so well how to take advantage of the prejudices of the ignorant, and sincerely strive to perpetuate them) fought over affairs which were largely imaginary, and augmented, among these people, few of whom can read, by the total inability to understand one another.


DR. L. L. ZAMENHOF

It was largely because the knowledge of a common, neutral language would do much to alleviate such prejudices that Dr. Zamenhof began his work. We are assured that the Esperanto of today bears little resemblance to his first attempts, but underwent a long process of evolution, revision and elimination, which seems entirely credible in view of its present marvelous simplicity, making it possible for one to learn the language quite well in the time required to memorize the conjugation of two or three French verbs.

As has been the case with all great inventions and discoveries for the welfare of the human race, Dr. Zamenhof was at first ridiculed and opposed by the very people who, naturally, should have been his co-laborers. His none too lucrative practice was barely sufficient to support his family, and when the fruits of this were drawn upon in the seemingly hopeless propaganda of Esperanto, his father-in-law, Sro. Silbernik, who never lost faith in the project, aided him financially.

It is significant that many of the same colleges and universities which ridiculed Dr. Zamenhof in those days, have now been represented in a World Congress of Universities and Academies, which proposes to "assist" in "improving" the language, thus confessing that the project they formerly declared ridiculous has fully proven its practicability.

Some time after the appearance of Esperanto, Dr. Zamenhof met Sro. de Beaufront, a French linguist who had prepared a language of his own. Upon comparing Esperanto with his product, he found the language of Dr. Zamenhof so greatly superior to his own that he promptly became a champion of Esperanto. Sro. de Beaufront was the first French propagandist of the language, and remains to this day a warm personal friend of the inventor.

Dr. Zamenhof has never copyrighted any of his works, but in order to protect Esperanto against the many thousand persons who come forward with supposed "improvements," many of which the author himself discarded years ago, he formally relinquished all rights in the language and all control of it, in the Boulogne Convention of 1905. This convention adopted a declaration accepting Dr. Zamenhof's *Fundamento de Esperanto* as the unchangeable foundation of the language, and for the adoption and control of new words, etc., appointed a Language Committee, with representatives of all lands.

ESPERANTO: LINGVO INTERNACIA

THERE have been many attempts to create a universal language. Some of these have reached the dignity of getting into print and acquiring a few followers, while many more have not passed the manuscript stage. Some have been wholly revolutionary, essaying to supplant existing letters and symbols, words and languages. Others have taken the opposite extreme and sought to make use of all existing material. For example, one of these schemes contemplated the use of international lexicons, in which each idea would receive a number, the same for all languages. Thus, if Idea No. 1 was represented in English by the word *man*, the same number would, in French, indicate *homme*, in Spanish, *hombre*, in German *Mensch*, etc. A letter in this wonderful language would read:

18 1-2:
221 83 45 13 964. 1820, 79, 3 415 88 16 4. 45 44 231, 4 207, 8,
4 11 44, 23

This plan was abandoned because a steamboat was necessary to transport such a lexicon; and steamboats had not then been invented.

Another plan has been to let each idea be represented by a letter, grouping the letters to express any thought, just as we can now group figures to express any number. For example, supposing that **p** means *light*, and **pa** *a luminary*, then **pab** would mean *sun*, **pad** *moon*, **paf** *a star*, etc. This system appeals strongly at first sight, and is truly scientific. But nobody—not even the inventors themselves—can read or speak it; and writing it proves such a laborious task that the foremost exponent of the system in the United States has not gone beyond a small circular.

The method and purpose of Esperanto lie between the two extremes described. It does not attempt to utilize all existing linguistic material, the bad with the good; nor does it indiscriminately discard all, the good with the bad. By a careful process of elimination and selection and experiment, involving many years of work, the inventor of Esperanto built the language as follows:

Sounds.—The sounds are simple, and almost without exception are familiar to all Europeans. There is no delicate shading of the vowels, no shifting and confusing accents. The text is a perfect guide to pronunciation, and the pronunciation unfailingly indicates the spelling.

Letters.—The letters of Esperanto are another demonstration of the inventor's use of already-existing material. The sound given each letter is that which it already bears in a majority of languages. The use of supersigns, as in *ĉ* and *ŭ*, is an innovation for no people except English-speaking, and for these is a welcome improvement over their own hideous inconsistency of giving four sounds to one symbol.

Words.—It is in the selection of the word-material of Esperanto, however, that Dr. Zamenhof laid the foundation of its success and worked out principles which had escaped the notice of his predecessors. Taking cognizance of the existence of many words already international, he adopted these with no change except to give them the Esperanto form and spelling: *teatro*, *telefono*, *biologio*, *geografio*, etc. Then, finding many more words which vary somewhat in form, but are derived from a common source, he adopted these, taking, when possible, the original root, usually Latin. For example:

Esperanto, **horo.**
Latin, Spanish and Portuguese, *hora.*
French, *heure.*
Italian, *ora.*
German, *Uhr.*
English, *hour.*

Other words, which were found in some of the principal languages, though not in all, were given preference. Thus, the Saxon-English word *spring*, which boasts four distinct meanings in the latter language, is not considered at all, but its four meanings are represented by four distinct words, each partially international: **printempo, fonto, risorto, salto.**

There still remained a comparatively small number of fundamental ideas not represented by international words. To serve for these, the inventor of Esperanto selected with careful discrimination words from the English, Spanish, German, Latin and Russian. Only in rare occasions did he coin new words, and this was done with masterful judgment, exhibited, for example, in the Correlative Words, where by learning thirteen syllables the student masters forty-five words. Such, in brief, is the origin of the vocabulary of Esperanto, contradicting at every step the claim of those who decry it as "artificial," and "dead."

In deciding that all verbs should be regular in conjugation, Dr. Zamenhof probably did no more than any sane person would do in attempting to construct a grammar of his own. He went much farther, however, in fixing an invariable sign for the noun, adjective and adverb, permitting the use of these and the verb and participle signs, all on the unvaried root which represents the fundamental idea. Thus, from the root **brul'**, which represents the idea *burn*, we have such words as: **brul'o**, *a blaze;* **brul'a**, *combustible;* **brul'e**, *blazingly;* **brul'as**, *is burning;* **brul'inte**, *having burned*, etc.

The crowning stroke of genius in the making of Esperanto, however, in addition to its international vocabulary, its phonetic spelling and easy pronunciation, its simple yet wholly adequate grammar, is the system of word-building (See *Prefixes, Suffixes and Word-Building*, on another page). By the use of simple prefixes and suffixes, it was found possible to eliminate thousands of words. As an example, all feminine words are made from the masculine by adding the suffix **'in**: **patro**, *father*, **patr'ino**, *mother*. Thus, the student needs learn no word for *sister*, *daughter*, *aunt*, *hen*, *cow*, *mare*, etc. Similarly, **'id**, meaning *offspring*, relieves the memory of a mass of words such as *kitten*, *puppy*, *calf*, *colt*, *whelp*, *cub*, *fawn*, *fry*, *lamb*, *kid*, etc. As there are over thirty-five of these useful little words, the economy of their use needs no argument.

SUMMARY

The absolute certainty, therefore, of the ultimate adoption of Esperanto with a wide field of usefulness as an international language, is supported by these facts and circumstances:

The words are not arbitrarily created, but the great majority are already familiar to Europeans and Americans.

The grammar is simple, logical and regular, with no exceptions, but at the same time as expressive as the grammar of Latin, English, German or French, and fifty times as easy to learn.

The sounds and pronunciation are international, and so simple that two persons of different descent, for example an American and a Russian, having learned the language from books, can readily converse in Esperanto.

A letter written in Esperanto and accompanied by a "key," may be at once translated by the addressee, even though he has never before heard of the language.

Esperanto now has hundreds of thousands of adherents, representing all civilized countries; it has forty monthly magazines, and a rapidly-growing array of books, including works of all classes.

It has recently been approved by an international delegation, representing over 250 of the leading universities of the world.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS WORLD RISES HIGHER AND WAXES STRONGER WITH EACH SUCCEEDING DAY. SCIENCE HAS ARMED IT WITH PURPOSE; INVENTION HAS CLOTHED IT WITH POWER. IT LACKS BUT HARMONY TO FRIGHTEN TREMBLING DESPOTS FROM THEIR ROTTEN THRONES AND BANISH HUNGER AND OPPRESSION FOREVER. THE HERALD OF THAT HARMONY IS ESPERANTO!

Alphabet and Pronunciation of Esperanto

THE ALPHABET consists of twenty-eight letters: **a b c ĉ d e f g ĝ h ĥ i j ĵ k l m n o p r s ŝ t u ŭ v z.** The *sounds* are as follows:

a is like *a* in f*a*ther.
c is like *ts* in ha*ts*.
ĉ is like *ch* in *ch*ur*ch*.
e is like *a* in f*a*te, but not so long. It may be best described to an American as long *a* shortened, or short *e* (as in *met*) lengthened. Since none of the other vowels resembles it, one may pronounce it long, medium or short, with not the slightest danger of being misunderstood.
g is like *g* in *g*et.
ĝ is like *g* in *g*em, or *j* in *j*oy.
ĥ is like *ch* in lo*ch*—a strong, guttural aspirate, sounded *hH*. Found in very few words.
i is like *ee* in s*ee*.
j is like *y* in *y*et, *y*arn, bo*y*, a*y*.
ĵ is like *z* in sei*z*ure.
o is like *o* in r*o*ll.
s is like *s* in *s*o.
ŝ is like *sh* in *sh*ow.
u is like *oo* in s*oo*n (*oo*, not *yoo*).
ŭ is like *w* in ho*w* and is used only in **aŭ**, pronounced *ow*, and **eŭ**, pronounced *ehw*.
z is like *z* in *z*one, sei*z*e.
r is slightly rolled or trilled.

The remaining letters are pronounced exactly as in English: **b d f h k l m n p t v.**

oj is like *oy* in b*oy*.
ojn is like *oin* in c*oin*.
aj is like *y* in m*y*, sk*y*, tr*y*.
ajn is like *ine* in sh*ine*.
ej is like *ay* in p*ay*, h*ay*.
uj is pronounced *ooy*—one syllable.
ujn is pronounced *ooyn*—one syllable.

PRONUNCIATION.—Every word is pronounced exactly as spelled, and no letter is ever *silent*.

The Accent, stress or emphasis is placed on the syllable next to the last: **BA'lo; ne-HE'la; di-li-GEN'ta.**

Every vowel (**a, e, i, o, u**) adds a syllable: **zo-o-lo-gi-o; tre-eg-e.**

Grammar of Esperanto in Plain Language

ARTICLE.—Esperanto has no word for *a*. **Domo** means *a house*; **viro**, *a man*, etc. The word for *the* is **la**: **La domo**, *the house*; **la viro**, *the man*.

NOUNS are *names* of the things of which we speak. They are formed by adding **'o** to the root: **am'o**, *love;* **ag'o**, *an act;* **bonec'o**, *goodness;* **dom'o**, *house*.

PLURAL.—When more than one is spoken of, we add **'j**: **kat'o'j**, *cats*.

VERBS are words expressing *action*. If the action is *now* occurring, the sign is **'as**; if *past*, **'is**; if future, **'os**: **am'as**, *does love;* **am'is**, *did love;* **am'os**, *will love*. The form of the verb is not changed for a plural noun.

Conditional action is expressed by **'us**: (**se**)....**am'us**, (*if*).....*should love*.

Imperative action, indicating command, desire or purpose, is expressed by **'u**: **Am'u min!**=*Love me!*

Infinitive or indefinite action is expressed by **'i**: **am'i**, *to love;* **est'i**, *to be*.

ADJECTIVES are words which express *quality*. They are formed by the addition of **'a** to the root: **am'a**, *loving, affectionate;* **grand'a**, *large;* **bon'a**, *good*. An adjective usually belongs to a noun, and if the noun has the plural sign, **'j**, the adjective also takes it: **bel'a'j bird'o'j**, *beautiful birds*.

ADVERBS usually express *manner*, and are formed by adding **'e** to the root: **am'e**, *lovingly*; **rapid'e**, *rapidly*. Not all adverbs end in **'e**; see "Primary Adverbs," American Esperanto Book.

FINAL 'N.—When a verb requires an *object* to complete its sense, this *object* on which the force of the verb falls, has the final **'n**: **Li mortigis la kato'n**= *He killed the cat.* The **'n** is also used to indicate *motion toward:* **Johano iras hejmo'n**=*John is going home*(*ward*). If the noun is plural, the **'n** follows the **'j**. An adjective belonging to the **'n** noun also takes the **'n**: **ruĝ'a'j'n pom'o'j'n.**

PRONOUNS are words which are used instead of nouns. The personal pronouns are: **Mi** *I*, **vi** *you*, **li** *he*, **ŝi** *she*, **ĝi** *it*, **ni** *we*, **ili** *they*, **oni** "*one*," "*they*,"

"*a person*"; **si** *'self* or *'selves*, can refer only to a *third person;* that is, not to the speaker or listener, but to some other.

POSSESSION in pronouns, shown by *my*, *your*, *his*, etc., is indicated by the adjective sign **'a : mi'a, vi'a, li'a**, etc. When the noun to which they are related is plural, the possessive pronouns take the plural sign, and if the noun is singular, the pronoun is also singular, even though it refers to more than one person: **li'a'j libroj**, *his books;* **ili'a libro**, *their book.*

Possessive Nouns, such as *John's*, *Mary's*, *father's*, are rendered in Esperanto by the word **de** (*of*): **La libro de Johano**=*John's book.*

THE PARTICIPLE is a word that always implies *action*, and thus resembles the verb. Its signs are: *present action*, **'ant'**; *past*, **'int'**; *future*, **'ont'**. By its ending, it takes the form of a noun, adverb or adjective. In the noun form, it represents the *person* performing the act: **la kant'ant'o**, *the person who is singing.* In the adjective form, it shows *the quality of being in action:* **kant'ant'a birdo**, *a singing bird.* In the adverbial form, the participle shows the *fact* of the action, but does not *directly* connect act and actor: **Kant'int'e, la birdo flugis**=*Having sung, the bird flew.*

The Passive Participle expresses the action as being *received.* Its forms are **'at'**, **'it'** and **'ot'**.

The verb EST'I (*to be*) is used with the participles as follows:

estas am'anta—'ata, *is loving—loved.*

estis am'anta—'ata, *was loving—loved.*

estos am'anta—'ata, *will be loving—loved.*

estis am'inta—'ita, *had been loving—loved.*

estis am'onta—'ota, *was about to love—be loved*, etc., etc., etc.

(For complete explanations and examples of the various shades of meaning reached by participles see The American Esperanto Book).

THE NUMERALS are **unu** 1, **du** 2, **tri** 3, **kvar** 4, **kvin** 5, **ses** 6, **sep** 7, **ok** 8, **naŭ** 9, **dek** 10, **cent** 100, **mil** 1000. The units are expressed by placing the lower number *after* the higher: **dek du**, *twelve*, **dek tri** *thirteen*, etc. The tens and hundreds are formed by placing the lower number *before* the higher: **du'dek**, *twenty*, **kvin'dek** *fifty*, etc.

Ordinals have the sign **'a : unu'a, du'a, tri'a**=*first, second, third.*

Fractionals have the sign **'on'**: **du'on'o, ok'on'o**=*one-half, one-eighth.*

Multiples have the sign **'obl'**: **du-obl'a, tri'obl'e**=*double, triply.*

Collectives are formed with the sign **'op'**: **du'op'e, dek'op'e**=*by twos, by tens.*

"**At the rate of**" is signified by the word **po : po du**, *at the rate of two.*

PREPOSITIONS are words used to express *relation* between other words. They are the equivalents of such English words as *on*, *over*, *in*, *at*, *by*, *near*, etc. In English, words following prepositions are said to be in the *objective: at him, toward her.* In Esperanto, the sense is literally *at he, toward she, by they*, etc. We do not change the form of either noun or pronoun following a preposition.

The preposition JE, which has no fixed meaning, is used when we are not able to decide what preposition exactly expresses the sense. Instead of **je** we can omit the preposition altogether and substitute the sign **'n** after the noun.

HOW TO READ ESPERANTO

Upon reviewing the foregoing matter, the student should find that he knows the meaning of the following grammatical suffixes: **'o, 'a, 'e, 'j, 'n, 'as, 'ant', 'at', 'is, 'int', 'it', 'os, 'ont', 'ot', 'us, 'u, 'i.** The mark ' by which we have set off the suffixes in the examples is not used in ordinary text, and the student soon learns their meaning so thoroughly that his mind automatically combines it with the root. Thus, **am'**, *the idea of affection*, and **'as**, *action in the present tense*, do not convey to the brain two distinct thoughts, but the single idea *loves.* Of less relative importance than the grammatical signs are the syllable prefixes and suffixes shown on another page. They are used with great frequency. Thus, **virineto** one would find to contain four words: **vir'**, *man*; **'in'**, *female*; **'et'**, *tiny, small*; **o**, *a being or object*; hence, *a little woman.*

Prefixes, Suffixes, Word-Building Method

Esperanto is equipped with a system of prefixes and suffixes, giving a wide range of expression to a very small vocabulary. Taking a root for the central thought, these are used to express the variations of the central idea. In Exercise 42, *American Esperanto Book*, there are shown 53 words thus formed from one root. The only limit to such combinations is clearness.

PREFIXES

BO' indicates relationship by marriage: **bo'patro**, *father-in-law*.

ĈEF' chief or principal: **ĉef'kuiristo**, *head cook*.

DE' means *from:* **de'preni**, *to take from*.

DIS' dismemberment or separation: **dis'ŝiri**, *to tear apart*.

EK' to begin suddenly: **ek'krii**, *to cry out;* **ek'dormi**, *to fall asleep*.

EKS' same as English *ex*: **eks'prezidanto**, *ex-president*.

EL' out: **el'labori**, *to work out*; **elpensi**, *to think out*, *to invent*.

FOR' away: **for'iri**, *to go away*.

GE' both sexes: **ge'patroj**, *parents*.

MAL' the direct opposite: **bona**, *good*; **mal'bona**, *bad*; **levi**, *to raise*; **mal'levi**, *to lower*.

NE' not, neutral: **ne'bela**, *not beautiful*, *plain*.

PRA' means *great-* or *primordial*: **pra-avo**, *great-grandfather*; **pra'patroj**, *forefathers*.

RE' to repeat or reverse: **re'iri**, *to go back*; **re'diri**, *to repeat*.

SEN' without, *-less*: **sen'hara**, *bald*.

SUFFIXES

'AD' continued action: **kanto**, *a song*; **kant'ad'o**, *continued singing*.

'AĴ' the concrete; something made from or having the quality of: **bel'aĵ'o**, *a beautiful thing*; **ŝaf'aĵ'o**, *mutton*.

'AR' collection or group; **vort'ar'o**, *a dictionary*; **ŝaf'ar'o**, *flock of sheep*.

'ĈJ' affectionate diminutive for masculine names: **Vil'ĉj'o**, *Willie*.

'AN' inhabitant, member or partisan of: **irland'an'o**, *an Irishman*; **kristan'o**, *a Christian*.

'EBL' possibility: **vid'ebl'a**, *visible*.

'EC' abstract quality: **bel'ec'o**, *beauty*.

'EG' increased degree or size: **grandeg'a**, *immense*; **vir'eg'o**, *a giant*.

'EJ' place of action: **lern'ej'o**, *school*.

'EM' tendency or inclination: **laborem'a**, *industrious*.

'ER' a unit of a collection: **mon'er'o**, *a coin*; **sabl'er'o**, *a grain of sand*.

'ESTR' a leader or head: **urb'estr'o**, *mayor*; **ŝip'estr'o**, *ship's captain*.

'ET' diminution of size or degree: **viret'o**, *a tiny man*; **varm'et'a**, *lukewarm*.

'ID' offspring: **kat'id'o**, *a kitten*.

'IG' to cause to become: **riĉ'ig'i**, *to enrich*.

'IĜ' to become: **riĉ'iĝ'i**, *to "get rich."*

'IL' tool, means, instrument: **kudr'il'o**, *a needle*; **tranĉ'il'o**, *a knife*.

'IN' the feminine: **frat'in'o**, *sister*.

'IND' denotes worthiness: **kred'ind'a**, *worthy of belief*.

'ING' holder for a single article: **cigar'ing'o**, *a cigar-holder*.

'IST' a person occupied with: **kant'ist'o** *a singer*; **drog'ist'o**, *a druggist*.

'NJ' affectionate diminutive for feminine names: **pa'nj'o**, *mamma*.

'UJ' that which contains: **krem'uj'o**, *a cream pitcher*. **Franco**, *a Frenchman*; **Franc'uj'o**, *France*.

'UL' a person having the quality of: **grand'ul'o**, *a large person*.

A POPULAR IDEA

More and more each day do we realize the good results of working for and with one another. At first, men combined only for war or other devilment. Today there are manufacturing armies, buying armies and selling armies, educational armies, health armies. We are putting this idea into the making of books. By enlisting, you will help 9999 others get good books at half price; that's nice. And the 9999 will help you do the same; that's nicer, and more to the point. The first man who saw this plan subscribed. So did the next. And so did the next. And so will you. The membership will cost a two-cent stamp.

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST CO.

Forty-five Adverbs, Relative Pronouns, Etc.

Have been ingeniously correlated in such a manner that, having learned the meanings of their thirteen elements, one can readily translate all the words. In the following table, the fact that a word is given two or three English synonyms does not indicate that it is of uncertain meaning, but that the English forms vary. (Pages 70-71, 146-147, American Esperanto Book).

TABLE OF CORRELATIVE WORDS

	Indefinite	*Collective Distributive General*	*Interrogative Relative*	*Negative*	*Demonstrative*
Quality adjectival	IA Some kind of Any kind of Any, Some	ĈIA Every kind of Each kind of Each, Every	KIA What kind of? (*tia*)........as	NENIA No kind of No such No	TIA That kind of Such kind of Such a
Motive adverbial	IAL For some cause For any cause For any reason	ĈIAL For every cause For all reasons	KIAL For what cause? " what reason? Why?	NENIAL For no cause For no reason	TIAL For that reason For that cause Therefore
Time adverbial	IAM At some time At any time Ever	ĈIAM All the time For all time Always	KIAM At what time? When	NENIAM At no time Never	TIAM At that time Then
Place adverbial	IE In some place Somewhere Anywhere	ĈIE In every place Everywhere	KIE In what place? Where	NENIE In no place Nowhere	TIE In that place There
Manner adverbial	IEL In some manner In some way Somehow	ĈIEL In every way In all ways	KIEL In what manner Like, How As	NENIEL In no manner In no way Nohow	TIEL In that way So, As Like
Possession pronominal	IES Some person's Some one's Anybody's	ĈIES Everybody's Every one's Each one's	KIES Whose	NENIES Nobody's No one's	TIES That person's That one's
Thing substantival pronominal	IO Something Anything	ĈIO Everything All things All	KIO What Which	NENIO Nothing	TIO That thing That
Quantity adverbial	IOM Some quantity Somewhat A little	ĈIOM All of it All	KIOM How much How many (*tiom*)......As	NENIOM No quantity None	TIOM That much So many As many
Individuality pronominal	IU Some person Somebody Anybody	ĈIU Everyone, Each Every ĈIUJ, All	KIU What one Which Who	NENIU Nobody No one	TIU That person That one That

Progress of Esperanto in All Countries

A Brief Outline of the Stage of Growth Reached by the Movement For an International Language. France Leads, But Tremendous Enthusiasm Shown in England, United States, Germany and Russia

Algiers.—Both Tunis and Algiers have Esperanto clubs.

Argentine Republic.—There is an Esperanto club at Buenos Ayres, founded by the French journalist and Esperantist, Paul Berthelot, and many journals of the Republic are devoting attention to the language.

Australia.—Two or three prominent papers of Australia have published a series of lessons in Esperanto, and great interest has been awakened. Communication with this country is greatly hampered because of the length of time consumed by mails, but *Amerika Esperantisto* is constantly in receipt of inquiries and requests for information, from all the provinces.

Austria.—An Esperanto magazine is published at Vienna, and several active clubs exist in the empire. Although the progress does not seem to be as great as in Hungary and Bulgaria, no small degree of interest is shown, and many persons of prominence are identified with the movement.

Belgium.—One of the leading Esperanto publishing houses is located in Belgium, and from this source come not a few excellent books, as well as two of the best magazines. The Belgian government sent a special representative to the Esperanto Congress in Cambridge, England, 1907, to make investigation regarding the progress of the language in other nations. The proximity of Belgium to France, in which country Esperanto has made such great progress, accounts in a measure for its popularity in Belgium.

Bohemia.—There is an Esperanto publishing house in Prague, a second in one of its suburbs, while a third was recently established in another Bohemian city. A magazine in Czech and Esperanto has long been established in Prague, and a new publication was inaugurated the first of the present year, devoted to translations of slavonic literature into Esperanto.

Bolivia.—Little news comes from Bolivia, but it is known that this small inland republic has its Esperantists, and it can readily be presumed that there, as elsewhere, they are awakening an interest in their *afero*.

Brazil.—Previous to the present year, propaganda work in Brazil had been retarded by the lack of proper textbooks. Two or three such books have now been issued in the Portuguese language, which is the popular tongue of Brazil, and much progress has been made. The minister of the interior has given the use of government buildings to public courses in Esperanto, and the excellence of an Esperanto magazine which is now published in Rio de Janeiro proves that the country has competent Esperantists.

Bulgaria.—In proportion to population, this little nation has an astonishing number of Esperantists and an excellent magazine, published at V.-Tirnova. A Bulgarian who has recently come to Chicago, and who speaks the language fluently, assures us that large numbers of workingmen in that country are learning Esperanto, and find it extremely useful as a means of securing employment and information in other countries.

Canada.—Some years ago, there was an Esperanto society in Canada, which failed to secure a good lease of existence. In the past two years, however, with the awakening of interest in the United States, the Canadian movement has re-

vived and there is now a strong federation of societies, with branches in all the principal provinces. *Amerika Esperantisto* has readers and active co-workers in every province of the Dominion.

Central America. — Guatemala has Esperanto clubs, and a periodical.

Chile.—This country has as yet no Esperanto publications from which to gain information as to the progress of the language, but from personal and official correspondence it is learned that large classes in the language have been taught in Santiago and Valparaiso.

China.—As has been the case with other inventions of "foreign devils," this nation has made no haste in accepting Esperanto, but the great progress of the language in Japan will probably soon be reflected in China. At present there are many Esperantists in the principal cities, especially Shanghai and Hongkong, but these are mostly people of foreign nationality.

Denmark.—In Copenhagen there is a strong Esperanto society, publishing books and a magazine. Several classes are taught in this city alone, and large quantities of textbooks have been sold throughout the kingdon.

England.—During the past three years, Esperanto has made wonderful progress in England. In the city of London alone some thirty courses of Esperanto are now being taught, several of these being under the management of the London Chamber of Commerce. So much for the tradition cherished in America that "English is to be the international language!" The British Association is, except perhaps the French, the largest and best-organized Esperanto association in the world. It issues a monthly magazine and sustains a large publishing and propaganda house. In addition to this there is in London the International Propaganda Office, which scatters broadcast throughout the world thousands of little Esperanto "keys," which have now been printed in nine languages. In London, Hachette & Co., the Review of Reviews, Fleming H. Revell & Co. and other big publishing interests have taken up the issue and sale of Esperanto books. Pittman & Sons also publish an Esperanto monthly. Pictorial Comedy, the most artistic humorous monthly in England, publishes a regular Esperanto department. The London Standard and many other equally conservative journals regard the new language with favor.

Finland.—Esperanto has made great progress in Finland during the past year. A magazine has been established at Helsingfors and a text-book issued in the Finnish language. As a result a strong society of Esperantists has been organized.

France.—The record of progress which Esperanto has made in France during the year just past is a continuation of its previous successes there. A few new publications added to the already large list of magazines, with the display of surprising activity on the part of Esperanto writers and book publishing houses, indicate the trend of events. In Paris, the big international firm of Hachette & Co. now turns out some important Esperanto book every week or two, and *Presa Esperantista Societo* (Esperanto Printing Company) is also adding many volumes to the store of Esperanto books.

Germany.—During 1907 two new monthly journals in Esperanto were established in Germany, making a total of three. In addition to this, one of the leading magazines of Berlin issues a supplement in Esperanto, while other magazines publish articles on, or lessons in the language. There are three or four publishing houses which produce Esperanto books, and the constantly increasing number and quality of these shows that Germany, though slow to recover from the effects of its misplaced confidence in Volapuk, is taking heart again, and great results are expected during the present year because of the International Esperanto Congress in Dresden.

Holland.—Encouraging reports from Holland indicate that Esperanto is making permanent and successful conquests there.

Hungary.—This nation has some

active and influential Esperantists, one monthly magazine, and a publishing house at Buda Pesth which has produced several small but excellent Esperanto works. Buda Pesth is the center of activity, but there are many Esperanto clubs in various parts of the nation.

Iceland.—In Rejkajavik there are several Esperantists, and unverified reports have announced the formation of an Esperanto society there.

India.—Esperanto, being very popular in the British army, has been widely disseminated in India, and hundreds of Hindoos are becoming active propagandists. A monthly magazine has been published for more than a year in the Kolar Gold Fields, and it is reported that another is now being issued in Calcutta.

Ireland.—The great popularity of Esperanto in England and Scotland is bringing it to favorable consideration in Ireland, and the Irish Esperanto Association was formed in 1907.

Italy.—This country, from social, economic and climatic reasons, is not a fertile ground of Esperanto propaganda. Howerer, it has two or three Esperanto publishing firms, several local societies, and some active Esperantists. There are two periodicals in the language.

Japan.—Here, an excellent periodical has been published for more than a year, and large classes have been taught in Tokio and Yokahama, while there is an organized movement covering, to some extent, the whole of the kingdom. The national minister of education is himself a strong partisan of Esperanto, which has been introduced in a small way in several schools.

Java.—Esperanto is well disseminated throughout the East Indies, and a federation of Esperantists was formed there during the past year.

Madagascar.—To the enthusiasm of the French is due the great popularity of Esperanto in this island, where there has long been a strong Esperanto society.

Malta.—Another of Esperanto's "island kingdoms." It has a large Esperanto society, which affiliates with the Italian.

Mexico.—An Esperanto federation has recently been organized in this country, where the movement is older than in the United States, though not so well developed. The *Mexican Herald*, the leading English daily of Mexico, is a partisan of Esperanto, and two Esperanto magazines are published in the city of Mexico.

New Zealand.—Correspondents of *Amerika Esperantisto* in this progressive island say there is a good deal of local interest in the language.

Norway.—The growth of Esperanto in Denmark and Sweden is beginning to take effect in Norway, where for some years the efforts of Esperanto pioneers were without much success.

Paraguay.—There are many individual Esperantists in Paraguay, but as yet no society has been organized for systematic propaganda.

Peru.—The movement in Peru is several years old, and the Esperanto magazine published in Lima receives a subsidy from the government.

Philippines.—Several daily newspapers of Manila have devoted much space to Esperanto, and in August, 1907, a society with over three hundred members was organized. This society, which publishes a monthly journal in English, Spanish and Esperanto, has a membership about evenly divided among natives and Americans.

Roumania.—Though by no means as far advanced as in Bulgaria, Esperanto is making marked progress in Roumania

Russia.—Political conditions continue to retard organization and propaganda work, but societies exist, in spite of difficulties, in many Russian cities, and some of the best Esperanto writers in the world are Russians. In Warsaw, the residence of Zamenhof, there is a strong Esperanto society.

Scotland.—The Esperanto enthusiam in Scotland is about at par with that in England, and the Scots belong to the British Association. In both Glasgow and Edinburg there are large societies, whose members arranged a tour through their beautiful country for the visitors at the Cambridge Congress this summer.

Sweden.—A monthly magazine is

published at Stockholm, and Swedes of all classes in society are learning the language.

Switzerland.—In proportion to population, probably Switzerland stands at the head of the list. Four Esperanto magazines and several publishing houses attest the degree of interest in this little republic. The International Congress of 1906 was held in Geneva.

Turkey.—Esperanto has as yet made no striking conquests of Mohammedan nations. Press dispatches from Europe recently announced the donation of $25, 000 for the construction of an Esperanto church at Constantinople, but this is obviously a Christian and foreign enterprise.

Uruguay.—Propaganda work has been done in Uruguay and some newspapers there have become interested in the language, but as yet no societies have been organized.

ESPERANTO IN THE UNITED STATES

In the year 1887 the first Esperanto text-book was issued in Russia by Dr. Zamenhof. During the following year, the American Philosophical Society appointed a committee to investigate the various proposals for an international language. At that time, Volapuk was in great vogue, having many thousands of adherents. The committee of the Philosophical Society, after severely criticising Volapuk (a criticism subsequently justified by death and disappearance of the project), endorsed Esperanto. Henry Phillips, secretary of the society, translated the text-book of Zamenhof, which was published by a Boston firm. Unfortunately for Esperanto, Mr. Phillips fell ill before his book was completed, and his subsequent death deprived the cause of its first worker in the United States.

From that time forward, little was heard of Esperanto, and Volapuk also soon disappeared, leaving behind it the impression that an international language was an impossible project. The present Esperanto awakening in the United States began early in 1906. Although long previous to that there had been a society in Canada and scattered Esperantists in this country, and though progressive magazines had published some favorable comment on Esperanto, the effective growth dates from about this time. The *North American Review* then began regular propaganda work, as did the *Christian Endeavor World*, a religious weekly of wide circulation, published in Boston. Daily newspapers began to take notice, and several published a series of lessons in the language by Professor Grillon, of Philadelphia. Corresqondence between Esperanto clubs in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Seattle and Los Angeles resulted in the formation of a propaganda body styling itself The American Esperanto Association, with headquarters in Boston. This society, under the energetic management of John Fogg Twombly, the secretary, received and disposed of thousands of inquiries about the new language, and at the close of 1906 had gained a sufficient number of adherents to encourage the management in issuing a monthly publication, *The American Esperanto Journal*, which it did throughout the year 1907.

In April, 1906, Arthur Baker, a former newspaper publisher, and at that time an itinerant lyceum lecturer in Texas, received a copy of an Esperanto text-book from the London *Review of Reviews*. In September of the same year, having obtained at odd moments some slight knowledge of the language, and not knowing of the existence of the work being done by other Americans, he began the publication, at Oklahoma City, of *Amerika Esperantisto* as a propaganda journal, purposing to remove the enterprise to Chicago later, which was done in February, 1907. Since that time, other centers of Esperanto propaganda have sprung up, interest has increased in all quarters, and this magazine is now circulated in every state and province of North America. The work of the American Esperanto Association has

not been less successful, and many active societies have been formed in the United States.

There is not room here to detail the whole situation in this country, but suffice it to say that enormous numbers of text-books have been sold and probably not less than 50,000 people have a fair knowledge of the language. That this number will be doubled in the present year there is every reason to believe.

There is a tacit understanding that the International Congress will be held in this country in 1909, and with the responsibility of preparing for this in view, the Association has abandoned the publication of its journal, to be continued by a private firm, and will proceed to effect a permanent organization and prepare to meet the increasing demands.

SYNOPSIS OF ESPERANTO SECTION

In the regular editions of *Amerika Esperantisto*, the body of the contents is in Esperanto, but this being a propaganda issue, the matter has given place to English. In the eight pages following are parts of two stories. By means of a careful study of the grammar printed in the previous pages, and the vocabulary following, the reader may readily pick out the thread of the stories, which is as follows:

LA FANFARONULO

(THE BOASTER)

A surveying party is on the way to survey a town site in an Indian reservation. They are escorted by a company of militia, among whom is a rather boastful young man, named McDerny. He remarks to his comrades that he intends to kill the first "d—d Indian" he sees. The captain of the company thinks that the young man is idly boasting, but warns him that such an act would be extremely foolish and fraught with unpleasant consequences. His comrades openly ridicule McDerny, and tell him he would run from a squaw. As the company is marching along the bank of the Platte River, they suddenly come upon two Indian women, fishing. McDerny instantly raises his rifle, and in spite of a sharp command from the captain not to fire, he does so, and one of the women falls dead into the stream and floats away.

Just as the party has gone into camp that evening at dusk, and before sentinels are posted, they are surrounded by five hundred Indians armed with rifles.

(To be Continued)

LA BIRDO EN LA NEĜO

(THE BIRD IN THE SNOW)

A translation from the Spanish of Valdes: John, a motherless blind boy of none too prosperous parentage, is a talented musician and his affliction contributes to the attainment of a high degree of skill. Formerly, he had an elder brother whom he greatly loved, but who has gone to the West Indies in search of adventure and fortune. In his day-dreams John pictures the return of his brother, who has not been heard from, as a millionaire.

The father dies, and John is given a position as organist in a church, which he loses after a time because of a change in the administration. He busies himself with musical compositions for some time, until driven from his lodgings because of inability to pay. He drifts from place to place, selling or pawning the few articles of property that remain to him, and at last, reduced to the uttermost extreme of want and hunger, he resolves to sing on the streets of Madrid and solicit alms.

(To be Continued)

LA FANFARONULO

Laŭ vera rakonto de unu usona pioniro verkis Charles E. Baker

Meze de tago en la aŭtuno de 1884, grupeto da spekulaciistoj kun termezuristoj kaj termezura helpantaro elveturis per ĉevalveturiloj el David City en Nebrasko, kaj movis okcidenten al la proksima Ĉakto-indiana rezervaĵo, por elmezuri urblokon proksime de ĝia centro kuŝanta ĉirkaŭ kvindek mejlojn malproksime. Tiun rezervaĵon la indianoj estis antaŭ nelonge vendintaj al la Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj, sed ili estis ankoraŭ ne foririntaj de ĝi. Ili estis pacemaj al la blankuloj, sed la spekulaciistoj suspektis ĉiujn indianojn kaj nevolis ilin fidi; sekve, roto el la Nebraska ŝtata militistaro, kiun komandis Kapitano J. W. Fonson (*elparolu* Fan-s'n) akompanis la grupon por ĝin protekti.

Linio fervoja estis nove elmezurita tra la rezervaĵo sude de la Plat-rivero, sed ĝi estis ankoraŭ konstruota; kaj estis la intenco de la spekulaciistoj elmezuri la urblokon apud la linio kaj, kiam la fervojo konstruiĝos, esti ĉe la loko prete por vendi lotaĵojn al la unuaj venontoj.

En la komenco de la marŝo Henriko McDerny (*elparolu* M'k Derni) juna militisto, anoncis ke li intencas mortigi "la unuan malbenindan indianon" kiun li vidos. Ĉar tio estis laŭ lia bone konata kutimo de fanfaronado, kompreneble neniu lin kredis. Tiuj kiuj ja atentis tion, kion li diris, mokis lin kaj diris ke li forkurus pro indianino. Li respondis ke ili pli bone lernos pri tio

Kapitano Fonson diris al McDerny, "Junulo mia, vi devas tute ne fari tian faron. Nia celo ne estas ekbatali, sed simple protekti ĉi tiujn virojn tiom kiom ni povos en okazo de atako de la indianoj. Mi supozas ke vi nur ŝercas, sed se vi ja intencas tion, memoradu ke mi estas antaŭe avertinta vin."

LA FANFARONULO

Oni forigis tiun temon. Neniu indiano vidiĝis tiun posttagmezon, kaj vespere la tuta grupo haltis, starigis la tendaron en la alta herbo kaj ripozis tie ĝis la morgaŭa tagiĝo. En la nokto oni neofte veketis pro la blekado de latroj[a], sed nenia alia interrompo okazis.

Nelonge post la mezo de la dua tago de la marŝo, la grupo alvenis vidproksime de la Plat-rivero. Plimulto de la viroj antaŭe vojaĝis sur la veturiloj, sed tiu ŝanĝo de la pejzaĝo vekis ilian atenton kaj granda nombro enhavanta McDerny desaltis por marŝi.

La Plat-rivero trafluas la vastan herbejon inter krutegaĵoj havantaj altecon de kvin ĝis sep metroj eltranĉinte por si dum estintaj teraĝoj profundan kuŝujon pli larĝan ol ĝi povas ordinare plenigi; sekve estas ebena, sabla spaco de okona mejlo laŭlarĝe, kuŝanta laŭlonge malsupre de la krutegaĵoj ĉiuflanke de la rivero. Tiujn spacojn kovras arboj: ulmoj, betuloj, moniliferoj, kaj ceteraj, kiuj ankaŭ staras supre sur la krutegaĵoj ĝis ĉirkaŭ dudek metroj de la rando post kie la tero ne sufiĉe malsekiĝas de la rivera akvo por kreskigi lignajn kreskaĵojn. La riveretoj simile laŭlonge havas arbaretojn, sed aliloke la herbejo sin kovras per herbego tiel alta kiel la ŝultroj de viro.

Ĉe tiu speciala loko la rivero havas unu kilometron da larĝo kaj sudflanke de ĝi la spaco inter la akvo kaj la krutegaĵo estas nur malgranda.

Subite oni ekvidis du indianinojn sidantaj, fiŝkaptantaj sur ŝtipo kies unu fino kuŝis sur la krutegaĵo kaj la alia sub la akvo. Instante la pafilo de McDerny leviĝis kontraŭ lian ŝultron. "Mallevu tiun pafilon, McDerny!" la kapitano ekkriegis, sed tute vane; li pafis kaj unu el la virinoj defalis malviva en la akvon kaj forflosiĝis laŭ la fluo. La alia desaltis de la ŝtipo kaj alkuris supren ĝis post la krutegaĵo, kaj la blankuloj ne poste vidis ŝin.

[a]Malgranda ano de la gento lupa; amerike, *coyote*—"kajot".

CHARLES E. BAKER

"Jen!" diris McDerny. "Mi estas mortiginta unu. Kiu nun diros ke mi ne agas laŭ mia vorto?"

La kapitano rigardis lin momente kaj tiam kviete diris al li, "Juna viro, vi bedaŭros tion—vi eltrovos ĝin la plej kostema afero kiun vi iam faris."

"Nu, mi pensas ke ne. Ili ne kuraĝos kontraŭi nin—ili tro timas antaŭ tiuj ĉi grandaj pafiloj."

Tiamaniere McDerny, kiu estis kore timulo, pensis fondi reputacion de braveco. Estas ankaŭ tre kredeble ke li deziris harstarigan historion en kiu li povus ludi rolon de heroo por rakonti kiam li reiros hejmen. McDerny estis nesaĝulo. Malkresku lia gento.

Oni ne vidis aliajn indianojn. Je la tria la vojaĝantaro alvenis ĉe ronda altetaĵo havanta sepdek metrojn da larĝo kaj du metrojn da alto, kaj tie haltis, decidinte ke tiu estas tro taŭga ripozloko por forlasi ĝin tiel malfrue en la tago. Krome la ĉevaloj estis lacaj. Oni metis la veturilojn en rondon ĉirkaŭ la centro de la altetaĵo, kaj starigis la tendojn en alian rondon ĉirkaŭ la veturilaro, sur la rondo de la altetaĵo.

La soldatoj starigis la pafilojn en la centro, kaj tiam komencis ludi kartojn, ŝerci, rakonti historiojn, kaj amuzi sin laŭ diversaj manieroj. La suno jam subiris kaj la vespera krepusko mallumiĝis; en la diversaj manĝotendoj la vespera manĝo estis en preparado; la militoficiroj, la spekulaciistoj, la termezuristoj, ilia helpantaro, kaj kelke da soldatoj, unu el kiuj estis McDerny, sin trovis en unu tendego, kiam ekstere stranga voĉo elvokegis, "He!" Eksteren rigardante oni vidis rondon el indianoj tute ĉirkaŭanta la altetaĵon kun brilantaj pafiloj levitaj.

Tio estis al la blankuloj plena surprizo, kaj la indianoj elektis precize la oportunan tempon por ĝi, ĉar jam estis sufiĉe da mallumo por kaŝi ilian alvenon, kaj la noktogardistoj estis ankoraŭ ne okupintaj siajn lokojn.

(Daŭrigote)

LA BIRDO EN LA NEĜO

Novelo de Palacio Valdes. El la hispana lingvo tradukis
OTTO HAUX MAYER

Li estis blinda de sia naskiĝo. Oni estis instruinta lin pri la solo, kion la blinduloj kutimas lerni, la muziko, kaj li estis lertega pri tiu ĉi arto. Lia patrino mortis malmultajn jarojn post kiam ŝi donis la vivon al li; lia patro, ĉefo de regimenta orkestro, antaŭ nur unu jaro. Li havis fraton en Ameriko, kiu ne sendis sciigojn pri si; tamen li aŭdis alipere, ke li estas edzigita, havas du tre belajn infanojn kaj posedas bonan oficon. La patro, dum li vivadis, plena de indigno pro la nedankemeco de la filo, ne volis permesi, ke oni elparolu lian nomon, sed la blindulo konservis por li multan sindonemecon; li ne povis ne memori, ke tiu frato, pli maljuna ol li, estis lia apoganto dum la infaneco, la defendanto de lia malforteco kontraŭ la atakoj de la ceteraj knaboj, kaj ke li ĉiam parolis al li afable. La voĉo de Santiago, kiam li eniradis matene en lian ĉambron kaj diris: "Ho he, Joĉjo, leviĝu do, ne dormu tiom longe!" sonis en la oreloj de l' blindulo pli agrabla kaj harmonia ol la klavoj de l' fortepiano kaj la kordoj de l' violono. Kiel koro tiu bona ŝanĝiĝis en malbonan? Johano ne povis konvinkiĝi pri tio kaj serĉis por li milionon da senkulpigoj; foje li atribuis la kulpon al la poŝtoj; alifoje li imagis al si, ke lia frato ne volas skribi, ĝis li povos sendi multon da mono; ankoraŭ li pensis, ke li donos al ili surprizon dum iu estonta tago, prezentante sin kiel milionulo en la modesta duonalta etaĝo, kie ili loĝadis; sed neniun el tiuj ĉi ideoj li kuraĝis sciigi al sia patro; nur kiam tiu ĉi, koleriĝinte, ĵetis ian maldolĉan riproĉon kontraŭ la forestantan filon, li kuraĝis diri al li: "Mi petas, patro, ne malesperu; Santiago estas bona; la koro diras al mi, ke li skribos unu baldaŭan tagon."

LA BIRDO EN LA NEĜO

La patro mortis, ne vidinte leteron de sia pli maljuna filo, inter unu pastro, kiu lin admonis, kaj la malfeliĉa blindulo, kiu konvulsie premis lian manon, kvazaŭ li devus reteni lin perforte en tiu ĉi mondo. Kiam oni volis forporti la kadavron el la domo, li trapasis barakton frenezan, teruran, kun la helpantoj de l' procesia zorgisto. Fine li restis sola, sed kia soleco estis la lia! Nek patro, nek patrino, nek parencoj, nek amikoj; mankis al li eĉ la suno, la amiko de ĉiuj kreaĵoj. Li pasigis du tagojn, metita en sian ĉambron, trakuradante ĝin de unu angulo al la alia kiel enkaĝa lupo, ne gustumante nutraĵon. La servantino, helpate de kompatema najbarino, prosperis fine malhelpi tiun memmortigon; li ree komencis manĝi kaj ekpasigis nun la vivon preĝante kaj ludante la fortepianon.

La patro iom antaŭ sia morto atingis, ke oni donis al li oficon de orgenisto en unu Madrida preĝejo, pagitan per dek-kvar realoj(=1.05 spesmiloj) po tago; kompreneble ĝi ne estis sufiĉa por subteni apartan mastraĵon, kiel ajn modestan; tial post la unuaj du semajnoj nia blindulo vendis por kelkaj spesdekoj, certe tre malmultaj, la malluksan meblaron de sia loĝejo, maldungis la servantinon, kaj iris kiel kliento al familia gastejo, pagante ok realojn (=60 spesdekoj); la ses ceteraj (=45 spesdekoj) sufiĉis al li, por zorgi la aliajn bezonojn. En la daŭro de kelkaj monatoj la blindulo vivis, ne irante al la strato, krom por plenumi sian devon; de la domo preĝejon, kaj de la preĝejo domen. La malĝojeco lin superadis kaj premegis tiamaniere, ke li apenaŭ malfermis la lipojn; li pasigis la horojn, verkante grandan rekviemon, kiun li esperetis oni ludos, dank' al la kompatemeco de l' pastro, por soleni la animon de lia mortinta patro; kaj kvankam oni ne povis diri, ke li havas la kvin sentojn metitaj en sian laboron, ĉar mankis al li unu, tamen ni diros, ke li fordonis sin al ĝi kun korpo kaj animo.

La ŝanĝo en la ministraro lin surprizis, kiam li ankoraŭ

OTTO HAUX MAYER

ne finis ĝin; mi ne scias, ĉu eniris la radikaluloj aŭ la konservativuloj aŭ la konstituciuloj; sed eniris kelke da novuloj. Johano ĝin eksciis nur malfrue kaj sub malutilo. La nova kabineto decidis post kelkaj tagoj, ke Johano estas orgenisto danĝera al la publika ordo, kaj ke, de l' alto de la ĥorejo, dum la vesperaj diservoj kaj solenaj mesoj, sonegante kaj bruante per ĉiuj registroj de l' orgeno, li faradas al ĝi vere skandalan kontraŭecon. Ĉar la eniranta ministraro ne estis inklina, laŭ tio, kion ĝi certigis en la parlamento per la buŝo de unu plej aŭtoritata membro sia, "toleri trudemecojn de ĉiu ajn," ĝi tuj kaj kun bonefika energio eksigis Johanon, serĉante por li posteulon, kiu en siaj muzikaj manipuladoj prezentos pli da garantioj aŭ estos pli sindona al la regnaj institucioj. Kiam oni sciigis al li la eksigon, nia blindulo sentis nenian emocion, krom surprizo; interne li preskaŭ ekĝojis, ĉar oni lasis al li pli da neokupataj horoj, por ke li povu fini sian meson. Nur tiam li ekkomprenis sian situacion, kiam en la fino de l' monato la mastrino aperis en la ĉambro, por postuli monon de li; li havis neniom, ĉar li jam ne enspezis en la preĝejo; estis necese, ke li garantidonis la poŝhorloĝon de sia patro, por pagi la loĝadon. Poste li restis ree tiel same trankvila kaj daŭrigis sian laboron, ne zorgante pri la estonteco. Sed denove venis la mastrino, kaj denove li sin vidis devigata fordoni garantie objekton el la tre malsufiĉa heredaĵo de l' patro; estis diamanta ringo. Fine li havis jam nenion garantie donotan. Tiam, konsiderante lian malfortecon, ili konservis lin de ĝentileco ankoraŭ dum kelkaj tre malmultaj tagoj plu, kaj poste ili metis lin sur la straton, fanfaronante multe, ke ili lasas liberaj al li la kofron kaj la vestaĵon, kvankam per tiuj objektoj ili povus pagi sin por la malmultaj spescentoj, kiujn li ankoraŭ ŝuldas al ili.

Li serĉis novan loĝejon, sed li ne povis lui fortepianon, kio igis lin malĝojega; li jam ne povis fini sian meson. An-

LA BIRDO EN LA NEGO

koraŭ li iris dum kelka tempo al la domo de amika magazenisto, kaj kelkafoje ludis fortepiane; tamen li baldaŭ observis, ke oni lin akceptas ĉiun fojon kun malpli da afableco, kaj li ĉesis iri tien.

Post malmulta tempo oni ĵetis lin el la nova domo, sed tiun ĉi fojon konservante la kofron kiel garantiaĵon. Tiam komencis por la blindulo periodo tiel malfeliĉa kaj turmentiga, ke malmultaj faros al si plenan ideon pri la doloroj, ja pli bone, pri la martiraĵoj, kiujn la sorto aljuĝis al li. Sen amikoj, sen vestaĵo, sen mono, certe oni statas tre malbone sur la tero; sed se kun tio kuniĝas, ke oni ne povas vidi la sunlumon, kaj troviĝas pro tio ĉi nepre senhelpa, tiam la limoj de doloro kaj mizero estas apenaŭ distingeblaj. De loĝejo al loĝejo, forpelate de ĉiuj baldaŭ post la eniro, metante sin en liton, por ke oni lavu al li la solan ĉemizon, kiun li havis, kun disŝirita ŝuaĵo, kun frangita malsupre pantalono, nerazite, kun netranĉita hararo, tiel Johano vagadis tra Madrido, mi ne scias kiom da tempo. Per unu el la mastroj, kiujn li havis, homo pli kompatema ol la aliaj, li kandidatis oficon de fortepianisto en kafejo. Fine oni ĝin cedis al li, sed nur por maldungi lin post malmultaj tagoj; la muziko de Johano ne plaĉis al la klientoj de l' "Kafejo de la Hordeero;" li ne ludis kvadrilojn nek popolajn kantojn nek ian ciganaĵon nek eĉ polkojn; li pasigis la noktojn, interpretante sonatojn de Beethoven kaj koncertaĵojn de Chopin; la aŭskultantoj malesperetis, ĉar ili ne povis bati la takton per la kuleretoj.

Ree la malfeliĉulo ekvagadis tra la plej malpuregaj lokoj de la ĉefurbo. Iu kompatemulo, aŭdinte per okazo pri lia situacio, helpis lin malrekte, ĉar Johano tremegis je la ideo, ke li petu almozojn. Li manĝadis en iu drinkejo de la malaltaj kvartaloj tion, kion li nepre bezonis, por ne morti de malsato, kaj li dormadis por kelkaj spesdekoj inter almozuloj kaj krimetuloj en mansardo destinita por tio ĉi.

10

(Daŭrigote)

OTTO HAUX MAYER

Iuokaze oni ŝtelis al li la pantalonon, dum li dormis, kaj lasis al li alian el dreliko flikitan. Estis en la Novembra monato.

La malfeliĉa Johano, kiu ĉiam estis konservinta en la menso la ĥimeron pri la alveno de sia frato, komencis nun ĝin nutri fervore, sub la premego de la mizero. Li skribigis Havanon, ne metante adreson sur la leteron, ĉar li ne sciis ĝin; li provis informiĝi, ĉu oni lin vidis, kvankam sen rezultato; kaj ĉiutage li pasigis kelkajn horojn, preĝante Dion surgenue, ke li alportu lin, por al li helpi. La solaj feliĉaj momentoj de la multe turmentita estis tiuj, kiujn li pasigis preĝante en angulo de iu izola preĝejo. Li kaŝis sin post kolono, enspirante la odorojn akrajn de l' vakso kaj la malsekecon. Li aŭskultis la kraketadon de l' kandeloj kaj la religian murmuradon de la malmultaj kredantoj, kiuj dissidis tra la navoj de l' templo. Lia senkulpa animo forlasis ĉi tiun mondon, kiu lin traktis tiel kruele, kaj flugis por fordoni sin al Dio kaj Lia Sankta Patrino. Li havis de l' infaneco la respektegon antaŭ la Virgulino profunde enradikigitan en la koro; ĉar li apenaŭ konis sian patrinon, li serĉis instinkte en tiu de Dio la karesan kaj amplenan protektadon, kiun nur la virino povas doni al la infano; li estis komponinta por ŝia laŭdo kelkajn himnojn kaj preĝaĵojn, kaj li neniam endormiĝis, ne kisinte piege la de l' Virgulino skapularon, kiun li portis sur la kolo.

Tamen venis unu tago, kiam la ĉielo kaj la tero lin forlasis. Forpelite de ĉie, ne havante pecon da pano levotan al la buŝo, nek vestaĵon por ŝirmi sin kontraŭ la malvarmeco, la mizerulo komprenis kun teruro, ke alproksimiĝas la momento por peti almozon. En la fundo de lia animo komenciĝis batalo plena de malespero; la doloro kaj la honto refuzegis paŝo post paŝo la lokon al la mizero; la mallumo, kiu ĉirkaŭis lin, faris tiun ĉi batalon ankoraŭ pli turmenta. Fine, kiel oni ja povis antaŭvidi, venkis la malsato.

Four World Congresses of Esperantists

THE FIRST CONGRESS

The first World Congress of Esperantists was held at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, in August, 1905. The decision here reached was that the way to have an international language is to work for it, advocate it, print books and magazines in it and get people to read and use the language. This plan seemed much more likely to accomplish results than the ponderous sessions of "learned" bodies theoretically discussing and disagreeing about it, and so the famous "Boulogne Declaration," a translation of which appears upon the following page, was adopted.

In this convention, many prominent Esperantists met one another for the first time. Many had never before heard the language spoken, but the congress removed the last lingering doubts as to practicability of the thing, for representatives of over twenty different nations were able to converse with and understand each other. All went home to spread the news of the complete vindication of Esperanto under the most exacting practical tests, and entered the propaganda labor with renewed vigor and confidence.

THE SECOND

The second Esperanto congress was held at Geneva, a city famous for its international conventions, in August, 1906. Tremendous enthusiasm was developed, and hundreds of Esperantists from all parts of the world were in attendance. Speeches and discussions in Esperanto were held during the days, and the nights were given over to Esperanto lectures, Esperanto theatricals (with an Esperanto sermon on Sunday), etc. Tributary to the main convention, but directly in line with the fundamental purpose of an international language, were auxiliary conventions of Esperanto Free Masons, Esperanto Lawyers, Esperanto Christians, Esperanto Freethinkers, etc.; so that instead of being one international convention, it was several international conventions using the language, Esperanto.

THE THIRD CONGRESS

In August, 1907, the Third Congress of Esperantists met in Cambridge, England. The last vestige of doubt in the minds of unprejudiced people had disappeared. The hospitality of the famous university city was unbounded. The Mayor and his wife, with many minor city officers, learned the language in which to welcome their guests. Dr. Zamenhof, a modest little man, was met at the station with a company of dragoons and a brass band and escorted to the official auditorium with military honors along streets lined with cheering thousands. The largest theater of the city was inadequate for the crowd of visitors. There were Esperanto orators from every land. A play enacted by representatives of eleven nations was presented. There were temperance congresses and wine suppers; balls and religious services; agnostic and Christian conventions; socialist and woman's rights congresses A Latin Professor eighty-five years old, employed in that cold-storage institute of conservatism, Cambridge University, gave a lecture in Esperanto! The university itself opened its main hall, for the first time in twenty years, to the profaning presence of the unanointed. The victory of Esperanto was complete, absolute and undoubted, even by the *London Standard*. Esperanto had won; it was, and is, a living world language!

AND THE FOURTH

In August of the present year the Fourth Esperanto Congress will be held in Dresden, Germany. The occasion will be one which no cosmopolitan should miss, if he can by any means attend. It is not at all wonderful to see representatives of thirty or forty nations together—this can be seen at almost any first-class circus. But to see them conversing, *all* freely with *all*, holding conventions from which the traditional interpreter is banished, is wonderful indeed.

Renkontu min en Dresden=Meet me in Dresden!

The Boulogne Declaration of Esperantists

The Official Manifesto and Agreement Made by the World Congress of Esperantists in Boulogne, France, August, 1905

Because many have a very incorrect idea concerning the essence of Esperantism, therefore we, the undersigned representatives of Esperantism in different lands of the world, convened at the International Esperanto Congress in Boulogne-sur-Mer, have found it necessary, according to the proposal of the author of the Esperanto language, to give the following explanation:

1. Esperantism is an attempt to disseminate in the whole world a language neutrally human, which, not intruding itself into the internal life of the peoples, and aiming not at all to crowd out the existing national languages, would give to the people of different nations the ability mutually to understand each other, which can serve as a peace-making language in public institutions of countries where different nations fight among themselves about language; and in which can be published those works which have an equal interest for all peoples. Any other idea or hope which this or that Esperantist connects with Esperantism, is his purely private affair, for which Esperantism is not responsible.

2. Because in the present time no one who investigates doubts this—that an international language can be only an artificial language, and because, of all the many attempts made in the last two centuries, all present only theoretical projects; and a language actually finished, tried in every way, perfectly vital and in all respects worthy is shown in one sole language—Esperanto; therefore the friends of the idea of an international language being conscious that theoretical disputation will lead to nothing, and that the aim can be attained only by practical labor, have all gathered about the Esperanto language and are working for its dissemination and the enrichment of its literature.

3. As the author of the Esperanto language refused once for all, in the beginning, all personal rights and privileges relating to this language, therefore Esperanto is "nobody's property," neither in material or moral relation. The material master of this language is the whole world, and every one so desiring can publish in or concerning this language all works which he desires, and use the language for all possible purposes. As spiritual masters of this language will be always regarded those persons who of the entire Esperanto world shall be confessed as the best and most talented writers of the language.

4. Esperanto has no personal lawgiver and depends on no single person. All opinions and works of the creator of Esperanto have, like the opinions of any other Esperantist, a character absolutely private and are mandatory for nobody. The sole once-for-always foundation of the Esperanto language, obligatory to all Esperantists, is the little work, *Fundamento de Esperanto*, which nobody has the right to change. If any one shall diverge from the rules and models given in the said work, he can never justify himself by the words, "thus wishes or advises the author of Esperanto." Every idea which can not be expressed by that material which is found in the *Fundamento de Esperanto*, every Esperantist has the right to express in the manner which he finds most correct, the same as is done in any other language. But for complete uniformity of the language it is recommended to all Esperantists to imitate as much as possible the style which is found in the works of the creator of Esperanto, who has labored most for and in Esperanto and best knows its spirit.

5. An Esperantist is any person who knows and uses the Esperanto language, being entirely equal, for whatever purpose he uses it. Membership in some active Esperanto society is recommended to every Esperantist, but is not obligatory.

Why Some Persons are Opposing Esperanto

EVERY INNOVATION is opposed. One part of this opposition manifests itself in indifference, and comes from a body of persons, always large, and always ignorant. That is to say, its members comprehend nothing of the significance of the small portion of human history which has been preserved, and meet each suggestion for improving conditions today just as their ancestors have met them for thousands of years—with the invulnerable argument: "It has always been as it is today; and thus it will remain until the end of time." These people do not actively oppose anything; they are the gaping spectators when real reactionists burn and crucify the benefactors of humanity; the tide of revolution may even carry them to battle for their own interests, or an opposing current may array them in arms to kill their own families, but they accept all such events as complete and self-explanatory, and seldom see the slender wires by which the great Magician joins cause and effect. Their name is *Mob*. Their membership includes not alone plowboys and milkmaids, but professors, bishops, "statesmen" and kings.

The other opposition party is active and aggressive. It profits by existing conditions, and is quite willing to sacrifice the ultimate welfare of the race, and even its own future good, to avoid any change fraught with present inconvenience. Ignorant hand-weavers smashing power looms, foolish farm-hands wrecking self-binders, cultured professors of Greek, Latin, French and German opposing with might and main the simple language Esperanto, a pope excommunicating and cursing the publishers of a scientific magazine—all these belong to the class which seeks to hold back human progress for its own temporary benefit. There is no questioning their sincerity, for no sincerity quite equals that of self-interest. They are not like the mob, which cannot see the lessons of history, but are tenfold more blind, because they will not. Desperation lends them energy and ingenuity at the same time it takes away their sense and reasoning power, for always in such contests Progress wins, and the next generation looks back with wondering contempt and asks itself: "Can it be that our fathers were such fools?"

The arguments against an international language are many, and some are quite ingenious. Chief among them is the statement that language is a natural growth, and cannot be artificially tampered with, on pain of instant death—to the language. This statement belongs to centuries past. Today we save human life by grafting on an injured person the skin of an animal; we remove part of the human skull and replace it with a silver substitute. Half of all civilized people have teeth which not only have been improved artificially, but frequently the entire set of teeth has originated in a factory three thousand miles distant from the residence of the wearer. These children of simple life, who scream so pathetically against touching the *name* of a vital organ, lest the *name* suffer, are quite ready to have the *living organ itself* treated by a competent surgeon in time of need! They are lineal descendants of the bigoted *azenoj* who opposed the use of chloroform because "God had made pain, and to destroy pain was to affront God"!! Centuries of progress and improvement among domestic beasts, fruits, flowers and birds have proven conclusively that natural forces may be skillfully directed by man, to his own great profit. To say that this law, operative in every other field, becomes a dead letter the moment we enter the field of language, is the climax of absurdity. Beyond this, pedantic nonsense cannot reach. However many fool statements the "professors" may make in addition to this, they cannot hope to put as much folly in so few words, for language itself is the invention of man. If man can improve the horse, cow, dog, sheep, rose, orange, which he did *not* create, he certainly can improve language, which he *did* create.

Another objection is the statement that

persons who speak Esperanto will fall into dialects, and that very soon the Esperantist from Nebraska will no more be able to understand the Esperanto spoken in London than he can now understand the English spoken there. Here again the opposition harks back to bygone centuries. Those people who hide themselves among their native hills and speak a neighborhood slang, having many words intelligible only to members of their own family, many more not understood outside their home neighborhood, and still others indigenous to their section or state—these people will not learn Esperanto; but if they do, Esperanto will lift them above the surroundings which *make* dialects, and convert them into cosmopolitans. Esperanto is not meant for the ignoramus, except to the purpose that, having learned it, he shall no longer be an ignoramus.

It is also urged that French Esperantists will not be able to understand the German, that neither of them can comprehend the Russian, etc. As is the case with the others, this statement is lacking in truth. The sounds of Esperanto are so simple, the pronunciation so regular, that two persons of no very high degree of education, and of totally different nationalities, may learn the language from text-books alone, and yet converse with very little trouble; and certainly will in this manner fare much better than the American who, having learned French with the best teachers in the country, attempts to make himself understood in Paris.

Another argument is that the English language will, in the course of events, itself become sufficiently international for all purposes. Since this is a matter of opinion, with very much to be said on both sides, involving volumes of citation and discussion, we dismiss it with the observation that no sane person expects to see such a thing in his own life-time, and that Esperanto has a present and undoubted field of usefulness which English cannot invade.

Another corps of sincere opponents of Esperanto are the inventors of rival systems. Esperanto is by no means the only modern attempt in the direction of an auxiliary language. But as the followers of other systems, all combined, do not number more than one per cent of the total number of Esperantists, it seems that the best fitted has survived, and that Esperanto has been the survivor. It may be remarked, in passing, that the best of the rival systems is that which most resembles Esperanto, and that its principal virtues are borrowed directly from it.

The final note of opposition comes from those who do not believe that an international means of communication is desirable. Here again the question is one of which opinions may honestly differ. To this class of persons we reply that there are others who think that poetry is useless, grand opera worse than useless, that books are a waste of time and electric lights a needless expense. With this class we have no time to quarrel, as it constantly decimates its own ranks by blowing out the gas.

An international auxiliary language is a necessity in human progress. Esperanto meets the essential conditions, and therefore its opponents would be as well occupied throwing themselves in front of a moving train or praying to the planet Mars to stop circling about the sun.

THE PURPOSE OF ESPERANTO

There exists a wide-spread misconception that Esperanto is an attempt to create a *universal* language—that is, to *supplant* all other languages. Directly the contrary is true. The following is from the international convention at Boulogne, 1905:

"... a language neutrally human, which, not obtruding itself into the internal life of the peoples, and not in the least purposing to crowd out existing national languages, would enable the people of different nations to understand each other, ... and in which could be published those works which have an equal interest for all peoples."

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF MEASURE AND VALUE

Esperantists have created a standard of value with a gold basis. The unit is a *speso*, and the denominations most used in calculating values are the *spesdeko* (*Sd.*), value half a cent, and the *spesmilo* (*Sm.*), value 48.75 cents.

All weights and measures are computed by the already international decimal metric system, the unit of weight being the *gramo*, of volume the *litro*, and of linear measure the *metro*. All computations are in multiples or fractions by tens, hundreds, thousands, of these units. The scale on this page shows centimeters, or *metrocentonoj*, the hundredth parts of the *metro* or meter.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Proksimuma Skalo de Metrocentonoj=An Approximate Scale of Centimeters

International Correspondence in Esperanto is useful not alone to scientists, but to curio-collectors and "faddists" of every whim. The above illustration (reproduced by courtesy of Sro. Robert M. Sangster, president of the Toronto Esperanto Society), shows a post card which has journeyed successively to France, Switzerland, Malta, Spain, Peru, Chile, and back to Toronto. Literally millions of post cards and letters are exchanged for pastime, improvement, or profit.

ESPERANTO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

In using the following vocabulary, a working knowledge of the grammatical suffixes and word-elements is very helpful. With these well assimilated, one can form for himself a great variety of words from each root. Thus, from **LERN'** we have: **Lernejo,** *school;* **lernigi,** *to teach;* **lernigisto,** *an instructor;* **lernanto,** *a pupil;* **lernigistino,** *an instructress;* **lernejestro,** *a school principal;* **lernema,** *apt or quick to learn;* **mallernemulo,** *a dullard, dunce;* and many more. From the root **ŜAF'** we have **ŝafo,** *a sheep*; **ŝafisto,** *shepherd*; **ŝafino,** *ewe*; **ŝafido,** *a lamb*; **ŝafidino,** *a ewe lamb*; **ŝafaro,** *flock*; **ŝafaĵo,** *mutton*; **ŝafidaĵo,** "*lamb mutton.*" The inherent lameness of English is well illustrated by comparison here. While it has *veal* to signify the flesh of a calf, it must resort to more or less awkward and ambiguous forms to designate the flesh of a lamb, pig, colt, fawn; and where Esperanto has the precise term **kokidaĵo,** English has the meaningless platitude, *spring chicken!*

A

a t. of adj.
abat' abbot
abel' bee
abi' fir [(journal)
abon' subscribe
acer' maple
acid' acid, sour
aĉet' buy
ad' d. duration.
adiaŭ good-bye
admir' admire
admon' admonish
ador' adore
adult' to commit
aer' air [adultery
afabl' affable, kind
afekt' tobeaffected
afer' affair, business matter
afrank' frank a
ag' act [letter
agl' eagle
agord' tune(instr.)
agrabl' agreeable
aĝ' age
ajl' garlic
ajn' ever; *kiu* who *kiu ajn* whoever
aj' d. concrete ideas
akcel' to hasten
akcent' accent [tr.
akcept' accept, welcome
akcipitr' hawk
akir' acquire
akn' pimple [pany
akompan' accom-
akr' sharp [per
akrid' grass-hop-
aks' axle [man
akuŝ' deliver a wo-
akv' water
al to
alaŭd' lark (bird)
ali' other
almenaŭ at least
almoz' alms
alt' high
altern' alternate
alud' allude
alumet' match
am' love [(lucifer)
amas' crowd, mass
ambaŭ both
ambos' anvil
amel' starch
amik' friend
ampleks' extent
amuz' amuse
an' d. member
anas' duck
angil' eel
angul' corner,
anĝel angel[angle
ankoraŭ yet, still
ankr' anchor
anonc' announce
anser' goose [ot
anstataŭ instead
ant' e. of pres. part. act.
antaŭ before
antikv' old (hist.)
apart' separate, adj.
aparten' belong
apenaŭ scarcely
aper' appear
apog' lean (vb.)
April' April
aprob' approve
apud near, by
ar' d. collection
arane' spider
arb' tree
arĉ' bow, fiddle
arde' heron
ardez' slate
argil' clay
arĝent' silver
ark' arch, bow
art' art
artifik' cunning
artik' joint
as e. of pres. tense
at' e. of pr. part. pas.
atak' attack
atenc' attempt
atend' wait, expect
atent' attentive
atest' attest certify
ating' attain, ar-
atut' trump [rive at
aŭ or, *aŭ .. aŭ* either..or
aŭd' hear
Aŭgust' August
aŭskult' listen
aŭtun' autumn
av' grandfather
avar' covetous
avel' hazel nut
aven' oats
aventur' adventure
avert' warn [for
avid' covet, eager
azen' ass, donkey
azot' nitrogen

B

babil' chatter
bagatel' trifle
bak' bake
bala' sweep
balanc' sway, swing, (tr.)
balbut' stammer
baldaŭ soon
balen' whale
ban' bathe (tr.)
bant' bow (of ribb.)
bapt' baptize
bar' bar, obstruct
barb' beard
barbir' barber
barel' keg, barrel
bask' coat tail
baston' stick
bat' beat
batal' fight
bed' bed (garden)
bedaŭr' pity, re-
bek' beak [gret
bel' beautiful, fine
ben' bless
benk' bench
ber' berry
best' beast, animal
betul' birch (tree)
bezon' need, want
bien' goods, estate
bier' beer
bind' bind (books)
bird' bird
blank' white
blek' cry (of beasts)
blind' blind
blond' fair (of hair)
blov' blow
blu' blue [riage
bo' d. relat. by mar-
boat' boat
boj' bark (dog's)
bol' boil (intr.)
bon' good
bor' bore (tr.)
bord' shore, bank
border' border hem
bors' bourse, ex-
bot' boot [change
botel' bottle
bov' ox
brak' arm
bram' bream
branĉ' branch
brand' brandy (prod. of still)
brasik' cabbage
bret' shelf
brid' bridle
brik' brick
bril' shine (intr.)
brod' embroider
brog' scald
bros' brush
bru' noise
brul' burn (intr.)
brun' brown
brust' chest, breast
brut' brute, cattle
bub' lad, urchin
buĉ' slaughter
buf' toad
bukl' ringlet, curl
bul' clod, ball
bulb' bulb, onion
bulk' roll (bread)
burd' drone (ins.)
burĝ' citizen
burĝon' bud
buŝ' mouth
buter' butter
butik' shop
buton' button

C

ced' to yield
cejan' cornflower
cel' aim, object
cend' cent (coin)
cent hundred
cerb' brain, mind
cert' certain, sure
cerv' deer [ing
ceter' rest, remain-
cifer' cypher, nu-
cigar' cigar [meral
cigared' cigarette
cign' swan
cikoni' stork
cim' bug
cindr' ash, cinder
cirkuler' circular
cit' cité, mention
citron' lemon
col' inch

Ĉ

ĉagren' grieve (tr.)
ĉambr' room
ĉan' cock (of a gun)
ĉap' cap
ĉapel' hat
ĉapitr' chapter
ĉar for, because
ĉarlatan' charla-
ĉarm' charm [tan
ĉarnir' hinge
ĉarpent' carpentry
ĉas' hunt, chase
ĉast' chaste
ĉe at, with
ĉef' chief
ĉemiz' shirt
ĉen' chain
ĉeriz' cherry
ĉerk' coffin
ĉerp' draw (from any source)
ĉes' cease, desist
ĉeval' horse
ĉi d. proximity: *tie* there, *tie ĉi* here
ĉia every (kind)
ĉiam always
ĉie everywhere [ner
ĉiel in every man-
ĉiel' heaven, sky
ĉies everybody's
ĉif' crumple, crease
ĉifon' rag
ĉikan' chicanery
ĉio everything, all
ĉiom all of it [out
ĉirkaŭ round, ab-
ĉiu each, every one
ĉiz' chisel, carve
ĉj' d. masc. affect. diminutives
ĉu whether: asks a question

D

da is used instead of *de* after words expressing weight or measure:
danc' dance
dand' dandy
danĝer' danger
dank' thank
dat' date (time)
daŭr' endure, last
de of, from, with pass. part. *by*
dec' becoming
Decembr' December
decid' decide (tr.)
deĉifr' decypher
dediĉ' dedicate
defend' defend
degel' thaw
deĵor' be on duty
dek ten
dekliv' slope
dekstr' right-hand
delir' be delirious
demand' ask
dens' dense, close
dent' tooth
denunc' denounce
depend' depend
des the (*ju .. des*) the .. the)
desegn' design
detal' detail
detru' destroy
dev' must, *dev'ig* compel
deviz' device, motto
dezert' (the) desert
dezir' desire, wish
Di' God
diboĉ' debauchery
difekt' to damage
diferenc' differ
difin' define, des-
dig' dike [tine
dik' thick, stout
dikt' dictate
diligent' diligent
dimanĉ' Sunday
dir' say, tell
direkt' direct, steer
dis' d. separ
diskont' discount
dispon' dispose
disput' dispute
disting' distinguish
distr' distract
diven' divine, guess
divers' various, di-
divid' divide [verse
do then, according-
dolĉ' sweet [ly
dolor' pain, ache
dom' house
domaĝ' (it is a) pity
don' give [sent
donac' make pre-
dorlot' coddle
dorm' sleep
dorn' thorn
dors' (the) back
dot' dowry
drap' woolen cloth
draŝ' thrash
dres' train (anim.)
drink' drink (in ex-
drog' drug [cess
dron' drown, sink
du two
dub' doubt
duk' duke [whilst
dum' during, while,
dung' hire (servant)

E

e t. of adv.
eben' even, smooth
ebl' d. possibility
ec' d. abst. idea.
eĉ even (adv.)
edif' edify
eduk' educate, rear
edz' husband
efektiv' real, actual
efik' have effect
eg' d. increase
egal' equal
eĥ' echo
ej' d. place allotted to
ek' d. sudden or beginning act
eks' ex- (who has been)
ekscit' excite
ekskurs' trip
eksped' dispatch
ekster outside
ekstermi' crush out
ekstrem' extreme
ekzamen' examine
ekzempl' example
ekzerc' exercise
ekzil' banish
ekzist' exist [mong
el out of, from a-
elefant' elephant
elekt' choose
em' d. propensity
embaras' puzzle
embusk' ambush
enigm' puzzle [take
entrepren' under-
enu' be wearied
envi' envy
er' d. unit
erar' error, mistake
erinac' hedgehog
ermit hermit
erp' harrow
escept' except
eskadr' squadron
esper' hope
esplor' explore
esprim' express
est' be (verb aux.)
estim' esteem
esting' extinguish
estr' d. chief
eŝafod scaffold
et' d. diminution
etaĝ' story (of house)
etend' extend (tr.)
etern' eternal
evit' avoid
ezok' pike (fish)

F

fab' bean
fabel' tale, story
fabl' fable
fabrik' factory
facil' easy
faden' thread
fag' beech-tree
fajf' whistle
fajl' file (tool)
fajr' fire
fak' compartment
fakt' fact
faktur' invoice
fal' fall [grass
falĉ' mow, cut
fald' fold
falk falcon
fals' falsify
fam' fame, rumour
famili' family
fand' cast, melt
fantom' ghost
far' do, make
faring' pharynx
farm' take on lease
fart' be (well or un-
farun' flour [well)
fask' bundle
fast' fast (vb.)
faŭk' jaws, gully
favor' favour
fazan' pheasant
febr' fever
Februar' February
feĉ' lees, sediment
fe'in' fairy
fel' hide, fleece
feliĉ' happy, lucky
felt' felt
femur' thigh
fend' split, rive (tr.)
fenestr' window
fer' iron
ferdek' deck (ship)
ferm' shut, close
fervor' zeal
fest' festival
festen' banquet
fianĉ' betrothed
fibr' fibre
fid' to rely upon
fidel' faithful
fier' proud
fig' fig [present
figur' image, re-
fil' son
filik' fern
fin' end, finish (tr.)
fingr' finger
firm' firm
fiŝ' fish
flam' flame
flank' side, flank
flar' smell (tr.)
flat' flatter
flav' yellow

fleg' nurse (the
fleks' bend [sick
flik' patch
flirt' flit, flirt
flok' flake
flor' flower
flos' raft
flu' flow
flug' fly (vb.)
fluid' fluid
flut' flute
foir' fair (subst.)
foj'time(threetimes
fojn' hay [&c.)
fok' seal (animal)
foli' leaf, sheet
fond' found, start
font' spring, fount
fontan' fountain
for forth, out, away
forges' forget
forĝ' forge, smithy
fork' fork
form' shape
formik' ant
forn' stove, furnace
fort' strength
fortik' strong (to
fos' dig [resist)
fost' post, stake
frag' strawberry
fraj' spawn
frak' dress coat
frakas' shatter
fraksen' ash [son
framason' freema-
framb' raspberry
frand'-aĵo sweets,
dainties
franĝ' fringe
frap' hit, strike
frat' brother
fraŭl' bachelor
fremd' foreign
frenez' crazy, mad
freŝ' fresh, new
fripon' rogue
friz' dress (hair)
fromaĝ' cheese
frost' frost
frot' rub
fru' early
frugileg' rook
frukt' fruit
frunt' forehead
ftiz' phthisis
fulg' soot
fulm' lightning
fum' smoke
fund' bottom [ation
fundament' found-
funebr' funeral
funel' funnel
fung' mushroom
funt' pound
furaĝ' forage
furioz' rage
fuŝ' bungle
fut' foot (measure)

G

gaj' gay, merry
gajn' gain, earn
gal' gall
galoŝ' rubber-shoe
gamaŝ' gaiter
gant' glove [tee
garanti' guaran-
garb' sheaf, shock
gard' guard [gle
gargar' rinse, gar-
gas' gas
gast' guest
gazet' newspaper
ge' d. both sexes
general' general
(military)
gent' tribe
genu' knee
gest' gesture
glaci' ice
glad' to iron
glan' acorn
glas' glass, tumbler
glat' smooth
glav' sword
glit' glide, slide
glob' globe
glor' glory
glu' glue
glut' swallow (vb.)
gorĝ' throat
gracil' graceful
grad' degree
graf' earl, count
grajn' a grain, pip
grand' great, tall
gras' fat
grat' scratch [late

gratul' congratu-
grav' important
graved' pregnant
gravur' engrave
gren' grain, corn
gri' gruel
grifel' slatepencil
gril' cricket (insect)
grinc' to grate
griz' grey [(intr.)
gros' gooseberry
gru' crane (bird)
grup' group
gudr' tar [age
gum' gum, mucil-
gurd' barrel organ
gust' taste
gut' drop, drip
guvern'-istino, go-
verness [itary)
gvardi' guard (mil-
gvid' to guide

Ĝ

ĝarden' garden
ĝem' groan
ĝen' incommode
ĝeneral' general
ĝentil' polite [adj.
ĝerm' germ
ĝi it
ĝib' hump
ĝiraf' giraffe
ĝis until, as far as
ĝoj' joy, glad
ĝu' enjoy
ĝust' exact, right

H

ha ah
hajl' hail
hak' to chop [hall
hal' great room,
haladz' bad exhala-
tion
halt' stop (intr.)
har' hair
hard' harden
haring' herring
harp' harp [less)
haŭt' skin, (hair-
hav' have [bour
haven' port, har-
heder' ivy
hejm' home
hejt' heat (vb.)
hel' clear, glaring
help' help
hepat' liver
herb' grass
hered' inherit
hero' hero
hieraŭ yesterday
hipokrit' feign
hirud' leech [(bird)
hirund' swallow
histrik' porcupine
ho! oh!
hodiaŭ to-day
hok' hook
hom' man
honest' honest
honor' honour
hont' shame
hor' hour
hord' barley
horloĝ' clock, w'tch
hosti' sacred host
huf' hoof
humil' humble
humor' humour
hund' dog [temper

Ĥ

ĥaos' chaos
ĥemi' chemical
ĥimer' chimera
ĥoler' cholera
ĥor' chorus, choir

I

i t. of infinitive
ia some (any) kind
ial for some (any)
cause, reason
iam at some (any)
time, ever, once
id' d. descend of
ide' idea
ie some-anywhere
iel some-anyhow
ies some-anyone's
ig' d. causing to be
iĝ' d. becoming

il' d. instrument
ili they, them
ilumin' illuminate
imag' imagine
imit' imitate
imperi' empire
implik' entangle
impres' impression
felt, influence
in' d. feminines
incit' provoke, in-
cite, tease
ind' d. worthy of
indign' indignant
indulg' to be indul-
infan' child [gent
infekt' infect
infer' hell
influ' influence
ing' d. holder
iniciat' iniciate
ink' ink
inklin' inclined to
insekt' insect
insid' ensnare
instig' instigate
instru' teach
insul' island
insult' insult, abuse
int' past part. act.
intenc' intend
inter between,
among
interes' interest
intern' inner, inside
intest' intestine
intrig' to plot
invit' invite
io some-, anything
iom a little, some,
ir' go [rather
is d. past tense
ist' d. profession
it' d. past part.

iu some-, anyone
izol' isolate

J

j t. of the plural
ja in fact
jak' jacket
jam already
Januar' January
jar' year
je indefinite pre-
position
jen behold! lo!
jes yes
ju—des the...the
jug' yoke
jugland' walnut
juĝ' judge
juk' itch
Juli' July
jun' young
jung' to couple,
harness
Juni' June
jup' petticoat, skirt
just' just, righteous
juvel' jewel

Ĵ

ĵaluz' jealous
ĵaŭd' Thursday
ĵet' throw
ĵongl' juggle
ĵur' swear [mom'nt
ĵus just, at the very

K

kaĉ' pap
kadr' frame
kaduk' frail
kaf' coffee
kaĝ' cage
kahel' dutch tile
kaj and [ered book
kajer' paper cov-
kajut' cabin, hut
kal' corn (on foot)
kaldron' boiler
kaleŝ' carriage
kalik' chalice, cup
kalk' lime
kalkan' heel
kalkul' reckon
kalson' pants
kalumni' slander
kambi' bill of ex-
change
kamel' camel
kamen' fire-place
kamer' camera
kamp' field
kan' cane
kanab' hemp
kanajl' scoundrel
kanap' sofa, lounge

kanari' canary
kandel' candle
kankr' cray fish,
kant' sing [cancer
kap' head
kapabl' capable
kapel' chapel
kapr' goat
kapric' whim
kapt' catch
kar' dear
karaf' carafe, de-
karb' coal [canter
kard' thistle
kares' caress
karot' carrot
karp' carp (fish)
kart' card, map
karton' cardboard
kas' cash box
kaserol' stewpan
kask' helmet
kastel' castle
kastor' beaver
kaŝ' hide (vb.)
kaŝtan' chestnut
kat' cat
katar' catarrh
katen' fetter
kaŭz' cause
kav' cave, hollow
kavern' cavern
kaz' case (gram.)
ke that (conj.)
kel' cellar
kelk' some, several
kelner' waiter
kern' kernel
kest' chest, box
kia what kind of
kial why, where-
kiam when [fore
kie where
kiel how, as
kies whose
kio what (thing)
kiom how much
kis' kiss
kiu who, which
klaft' fathom (ms.)
klar' clear, plain
klas' class, sort
klav' key (piano)
kler' educated
klin' bend, incline
klopod' take trou-
kluz' sluice [ble
knab' boy
kned' to knead
kobold' goblin, imp
kojn' wedge
kok' cock
koks' hip
kol' neck
kolbas' sausage
koleg' colleague
kolekt' collect
koler' angry
kolomb' dove
kolon' column
kolor' colour
kol'um' collar
kom' comma
komb' comb [tr.
komenc' commence
komerc' trade
komfort' comfort
komisi' commission
komitat' commit-
komiz' clerk [tee
komod' chest of
drawers
kompar' compare
kompat' to pity
komplez' obliging-
ness
kompost' set (type)
kompren' under-
stand
komun' common
kon' know (be ac-
quainted with)
kondamn' condemn
kondiĉ' stipulation
konduk' to conduct
kondut' to behave
konfid' to trust
konfuz' to confuse
konk' shell [infer
konklud' conclude,
konkur' compete
konkurs' enter into
competition [ous
konsci' be consci-
konserv' preserve
konsil' to advise
konsol' console
konstat' to state,
establish (a fact)
konstern amaze

konstru to build
kontant' cashdown
kontor' office (com.)
kontraŭ against
konven' to suit, be-
fitting
konvink' convince
kor' heart
korb' basket
kord' cord (music)
korekt' to correct
kork' cork
korn' horn
korp' body
kort' court, yard
korv' raven
kost' cost, price
kot' dirt
koton' cotton
koturn' quail (bird
kov' to brood
kovert' envelope
kovr' cover
kraĉ' spit (saliva)
krad' grate
krajon' pencil
kramp' clamp
kran' tap, spigot
krani' skull
kravat' cravat
kre' create
kred' believe
krem' cream [wild
kren' horse-radish
kresk' grow, in-
kret' chalk [crease
krev' burst (intr.)
kri' cry, shout
kribr' sieve
krim' crime
kripl' crippled [to
kroĉ' hook to, cling
krom besides, in
addition to
kron' crown
kroz' to cruise
kruĉ' jug, pitcher
kruc' cross
krud' raw
kruel' cruel
krur' leg
krut' steep
kubut' elbow
kudr' sew
kuf' woman's cap
kugl' bullet
kuir' cook
kuk' cookey, cake
kukol' cuckoo
kukum' cucumber
kukurb' pumpkin
kul' gnat
kuler' spoon
kulp' fault, blame
kun with, kun'e
together
kunikl' rabbit
kupr' copper
kur' run
kurac' cure, treat
kuraĝ' courage
kurb' curve
kurten' curtain
kusen' cushion
kuŝ' lie (down)
kutim' custom
kuv' tub, vat
kuz' cousin
kvankam altho'gh
kvant' quantity
kvar four [town)
kvartal' quarter (of
kvazaŭ as if
kverk' oak
kviet' calm
kvin five
kvitanc' receipt

L

L', la the
labor' labour
lac' weary, tired
lacert' lizard
laĉ' lace (boot)
lad' tin plate
laf' lava
lag' lake
lak' varnish
lake' lackey
laks' lax, diarrhœa
lakt' milk
lam' lame
lamp' lamp
lan' wool
land' land, country
lang' tongue
lantern' lantern
lanug' down, fluff
lard' bacon

larĝ' broad, wide
laring' larynx
larm' tear (of eye)
las' leave, let
last' last, latest
laŭ according to
laŭb' green arbour
laŭd' praise
laŭt' loud, aloud
lav' wash
lecion' lesson
led' leather
leg' read
legom' vegetable
leĝ' law
lek' lick
lent' lentil,
lentug' freckle
leon' lion
lepor' hare
lern' learn
lert' skilful, clever
leter' letter, epistle
lev' lift, raise
li he, him
liber' free
libr' book
lien' spleen
lig' bind, tie
lign' wood (the sub-
lim' limit [stance
limak' snail
lin' flax
lingv' language
lini' line
lip' lip
lit' bed [alphabet)
liter' letter (of the
liver' supply, deliver
log' entice
loĝ' to lodge, live
lok' place, locality
long' long
lorn' telescope
lot' draw lots
lu' rent
lud' play
luf' lul asleep [ne
lum' light -i to shi-
lumb' loins
lun' moon
lund' Monday
lup' wolf
lupol' hops
lustr' chandelier
lut' solder
lutr' otter

M

maco' unleavened
maĉ' chew [bread
magazen' ware-
magi' magic [house
Maj' May
majest' majesty
majstr' master,
(profession)
makler' broker
makul' stain, spot
makzel' jaw
mal' d. opposites
malgraŭ in spite of
mam' breast (fem.)
man' hand
manĝ' eat
manier' manner
manik' sleeve
mank' lack, want
mar' sea
marĉ' swamp [gain
marĉand' to bar-
mard' Tuesday
mark' mark, stamp
marmor' marble
Mart' March
marŝ' march
martel' hammer
mason' do mason's
mast' mast [work
mastr' master (of
maŝ' mesh [house)
maŝin' machine
maten' morning
matrac' mattress
matur' ripe
mebl' piece of fur-
meĉ' wick [niture
mejl' mile
mel' badger
meleagr' turkey
melk' milk (vb.)
mem self, selves
membr' member
memor' memory
mend' order (goods)
mensog' tell a lie
menton' chin
merit' merit [day
merkred' Wednes-

met' put, place
meti' handicraft
mev' sea-gull
mez' middle
mezur' measure
mi I, me
miel' honey
mien' mien
migdal' almond
migr' migrate
miks' mix
mil thousand
milit' war
minac' to threaten
miop' short-sight
miozot' forget-me-
mir' wonder [not
mister' mystery
mizer' misery
moder' moderate
modest' modest
mok' to mock
mol' soft
mon' money
monaĥ' monk
monarĥ' monarch
monat' month
mond' world
mont' mountain
montr' show
mor' habit, usage
morbil' measels
mord' bite
morgaŭ to-mor-
mort' die [row
morter' mortar
moŝt' general title
Vi'a reĝ'a moŝt-
'o, your majesty,
vi'a moŝt'o your
honour
mov' move (tr.)
muel' mill
muĝ' to roar, (wind
muk' mucus [&c.
mult' much, many
mur' wall
mus' mouse
musk' moss
muskol' muscle
mustard' mustard
muŝ' fly (a)
mut' dumb

N

n e. of direct obj.
naci' nation
naĝ' swim
najbar' neighbour
najl' nail [gale
najtingal' nightin-
nap' turnip
nask' give birth,
naskiĝ' be born,
naskig' beget
natur' nature
naŭ nine
naŭz' to sicken
naz' nose
ne no, not
nebul' fog
neces' necessary
negoc' business
neĝ' snow [nor
nek—nek neither—
nenia no kind of
neniam never
nenie nowhere
neniel nohow
nenies no one's
nenio nothing
neniom not a bit
neniu nobody
nep' grandson
nepr' unfailingly
nest' nest
net' clean copy
ni we, us
nigr' black
nivel' level [dim.
nj' d. fem. affect.
nobel' nobleman
nobl' noble
nokt' night
nom' name
nombr' number
nord' north
nov' new [ber
Novembr' Novem-
nu! well!
nuanc' shade, hue
nub' cloud
nud' naked
nuk' nape of neck
nuks' nut
nul' zero [(No.)
numer' number
nun now
nur only (adv.)

O

o e. of nouns
obe′ obey [ject
objekt′ thing, ob-
obl′..-fold, *du′obl′*
twofold
obstin′ obstinate
odor′ odour, smell
ofend′ offend
ofer′ to offer (as
sacrifice,gift,&c.)
ofic′ office (employ-
oft′ often [ment)
ok eight [sion,case
okaz′ occur *-o* occa-
okcident′ west
Oktobr′ Oktober
okul′ eye
okup′ occupy

ol than
ole′ oil
omar′ lobster
ombr′ shadow
ombrel′ umbrella
on′ d. fractions:
ond′ wave
oni one, people,
they:
onkl′ uncle
ont′ e. fut.part.act.
op′ d. collective
numerals
opini′ to opine
oportun′ handy
or′ gold [larity
ord′ order, regu-
orden′ order, (de-
coration)
ordon′ order, com-
orel′ ear [mand
orf′ orphan
orgen′ organ(mus.)
orient′ east
ornam′ ornament
os e. of fut. tense
osced′ yawn
ost′ bone
ostr′ oyster
ot′ e.fut.part.pass.
ov′ egg

P

pac′ peace
pacienc′ patience
paf′ shoot, fire
pag′ pay
paĝ′ page (book)
pajl′ straw
pak′ pack, put up
pal′ pale
palac′ palace
palis′ stake
palp′ touch, feel
palpebr′ eyelid
pan′ bread
pantalon′ trousers
pantofl′ slipper
pap′ pope
papag′ parrot
papav′ poppy
paper′ paper
papili′ butterfly
par′ pair, brace
pardon′ forgive
parenc′ relation
parker′ by heart
parol′ speak
part′ part
parti′ party, par-
pas′ pass [tial
paser′ sparrow
pasi′ passion
pask′ Easter
past′ paste
pasteĉ′ pie [or
pastr′ priest, past-
paŝ′ to step [cattle
paŝt′ pasture, feed
pat′ frying-pan
patr′ father
paŭz′ to pause
pav′ peacock
pavim′ pavement
pec′ piece
peĉ′ pitch
peg′ wood-pecker
pejzaĝ′ landscape
pek′ sin
pekl′ to pickle
pel′ drive, chase
pelt′ fur [away
pelv′ basin
pen′ endeavour
pend′ hang (intr.)
penik′ paintbrush
pens′ think
pent′ to repent
pentr′ paint
pep′ to chirp
per by means of
perĉ′ perch (fish)
perd′ lose
perdrik′ partridge
pere′ perish
perfekt′ to perfect
perfid′ betray
pergamen′ parch-
perl′ pearl [ment
permes′ permit
peron′ platform
persik′ peach
pes′ weigh (tr.)
pest′ plague
pet′ request, beg
petol′ be roguish,
play the wanton
petrol′ paraffin oil
petrosel′ parsley
pez′ weigh (intr.)
pi′ pious
pied′ foot, leg
pig′ magpie
pik′ prick, sting
pilk′ ball(f.playing)
pin′ pine-tree
pinĉ′ pinch
pingl′ pin
pint′ pointed
pip′ pipe (tobacco)
pipr′ pepper
pir′ pear
pirit′ gravel
pist′ to pound,
piz′ pea [crush
plac′ public square
plaĉ′ please
plad′ plate
plafon′ ceiling
pland′ sole (of the
plank′ floor [foot)
plat′ flat, plain
plaŭd′ splash, clap
plej most
plekt′ weave, plait
plen′ full
plend′ complain
plet′ tray
plezur′ pleasure
pli more
plor′ mourn, weep
plu further, longer
plug′ plough
plum′ pen
plumb′ lead(metal)
pluv′ rain
po apiece,at rate of
pokal′ cup, goblet
polic′ police
poligon′ buckwheat
polur′ polish
polus′ pole
polv′ dust
pom′ apple
ponard′ dagger
pont′ bridge
popl′ poplar-tree
popol′ people
por for, for benefit
pord′ door [of
pork′ hog, pig
port′ wear, carry
posed′ possess
post after, behind
posten′ station(mil)
postul′ require, de-
poŝ′ pocket [mand
poŝt′ post, mail
potenc′ mighty
pov′ be able, can
pra′ *avo* great
grandfather
prav′ right (adj.)
precip′ chiefly
preciz′ precise
predik′ preach
prefer′ prefer
preĝ′ pray
prem′ press
premi′ prize
pren′ take
pres′ print (vb.)
preskaŭ almost
pret′ ready [(prep.)
preter beyond
prez′ price
prezent′ to present
pri concerning, ab-
princ′ prince [out
princip′ principle
printemp′ spring
privat′ private[time
pro owing to, for
the sake of
procent′ interest
proces′ lawsuit
produkt′ produce
profund′ deep
prokrast′ to delay
proksim′ near
promen′ to walk
promes′ promise
propon′ propose
propr′ (one's) own
prosper′ succeed,
prov′ try [thrive
proviz′ provide
prujn′ hoar (frost)
prun′ plum
prunt′ to lend
pruv′ to prove
pugn′ fist
pul′ flea
pulm′ lung
pulv′ gunpowder
pulvor′ powder
pump′ to pump
pun′ punish
punkt′ point
punt′ lace
pup′ doll
pur′ pure
pus′ pus, matter
puŝ′ push
put′ well (subst.)
putr′ to rot

R

rab′ rob [count
rabat′ rebate, dis-
raben′ rabbi
rabot′ to plane
rad′ wheel
radi′ beam, ray
radik′ root
rafan′ horseradish
rafin′ refine
rajd′ to ride (on
horseback) [rity
rajt′ right, autho
rakont′ relate
ramp′ crawl
ran′ frog
ranc′ rancid
rand′ edge, margin
rang′ rank, grade
rap′ long radish
rapid′ quick, rapid
raport′ report
rast′ to rake
rat′ rat
raŭk′ hoarse
raŭp′ caterpillar
rav′ ravish, delight
raz′ shave
re′ d.again,back
redakci′ editorial
office
reg′ rule, govern
regal regale
regn State, realm
regul rule
reĝ′ king, reign
rekompenc′ reward
rekt′ straight
rel′ rail
rem′ to row [chair
rembur′ to stuff,
rempar′ bulwark
ren′ kidney
renkont′ meet
renvers′ upset
respond′ reply
rest′ remain [rant
restoraci′ restau-
ret′ net
rev′ dream (awake)
rezultat′ result
rib′ currant
ribel′ to rebel
ricev′ obtain, get,
riĉ′ rich [receive
rid′ laugh
rifuĝ′ take refuge
rifuz′ to refuse
rigard′ look at
rigl′ bolt
rikolt′ reap
rilat′ relate to, con-
rim′ rhyme [cern
rimark′ to notice
rimed′ means
rimen′ strap
ring′ ring (subst.)
rip′ rib
ripet′ repeat
ripoz′ repose, rest
riproĉ′ reproach
river′ river
riz′ rice
rod′ roadstead
romp′ break
rond′ round, circle
ronk′ to snore
ros′ dew
rost′ roast [anim.)
rostr′ trunk (of
rot′ company (mil.)
roz′ rose
rub, rubbish
ruband′ ribbon
ruben′ ruby
ruĝ′ red
rukt′ eructate
rul′ roll (*tr.*)
rust′ rust (tr.)
ruz′ trick, ruse

S

sabat′ Saturday
sabl′ sand
sag′ arrow
saĝ′ wise
sak′ sack
sal′ salt
salat′ salad
salajr′ salary
salik′ willow
salm′ salmon
salt′ leap, jump
salut′ salute, greet
sam′ same
san′ health
sang′ blood
sankt′ holy
sap′ soap
sark′ to weed
sat′ satiated
saŭc′ sauce
sav′ save [tally;
sci′ know (men-
scienc′ science
sciur′ squirrel
se if
seb′ grease, fat
sed but
seg′ saw
seĝ′ seat, chair
sek′ dry
sekal′ rye
sekc′ dissect
seks′ sex
sekv′ follow
sel′ saddle
sem′ sow
semajn′ week
sen without
senc′ sense
send′ send
sent′ feel, percieve
sep seven [ber
Septembr′ Septem-
serĉ′ search
seri′ series
serioz′ serious
serur′ lock,(subst.)
serv′ serve
ses six
sezon′ season
si him-, her-, it-,
one-self, them-
selves (reflex.)
sibl′ to hiss
sid′ sit
sieĝ′ besiege
sigel′ seal (vb.)
sign′ sign, token
signif′ signify
silab′ syllable, *sil-
ab′i* to spell
silent′ to be silent
silik′ flint
silk′ silk
simi′ monkey
simil′ like, similar
simpl′ simple
singult′ hiccup
sinjor′ Sir, Mr.
sitel′ bucket
situaci′ situation
skal′ scale [blade
skapol′ shoulder-
skarab′ beetle
skatol′ small box
skerm′ to fence
skiz′ to sketch
sklav′ slave
skrib′ write
sku′ shake
skulpt′ sculpture
skvam′ scale (fish)
smerald′ emerald
sobr′ sober
societ′ society
soif′ thirst
sojl′ threshold
sol′ only, alone
soldat′ soldier
solen′ solemn
solv′ loosen, solve
somer′ summer
son′ sound (subst).
sonĝ′ dream
sonor′ give out a
sound (as a bell)
sopir′ long for
sorb′ absorb
sorĉ′ witchcraft
sovaĝ′ wild, sav-
sort′ fate, lot [age
spac′ space
spec′ kind, species
spegul′ mirror
spert′ experience
spez′ *el′spez′* dis-
burse, *en′spez′*
receive (money)
spic′ spice
spik′ ear (of corn)
spin′ spine
spinac′ spinach
spir′ breathe
spirit′ spirit, mind
spit′ in defiance(of)
spong′ sponge
sprit′ wit
spron′ spur
sput′ expectorate
stabl′ staff (mil.)
staci′ station
stal′ stable, stall
stamp′ stamp,
stan′ tin [mark
standard′ flag
stang′ pole
star′ stand
stat′ state, condi-
steb′ stitch [tion
stel′ star
sterk′ manure
stern′ stretch out,
-ita prostrate [tle
stertor′ (death)rat-
stomak′ stomach
strab′ squint
strang′ strange
strat′ street
streĉ′ stretch
strek′ streak, line
stri′ stripe, wide
strig′ owl [streak
strut′ ostrich
stup′ tow
sturn′ starling
sub under, beneath
subit′ sudden
suĉ′ suck
sud′ south
sufer′ suffer
sufiĉ′ sufficient
sufok′ suffocate
suk′ sap, juice [(tr.)
sukcen′ amber
sukces′ have suc-
suker′ sugar (cess
sulfur′ sulphur
sulk′ wrinkle
sun′ sun
sup′ soup
super over, above
supoz′ suppose
supr′ upper (adj.)
sur upon, on
surd′ deaf
surtut′ overcoat
svat′ arrange mat-
rimony
sven′ to swoon
sving′ swing (tr.)

Ŝ

ŝaf′ sheep
ŝajn′ seem
ŝak′ chess
ŝancel′ shake (tr.)
ŝanĝ′ change (tr.)
ŝarg′ load (a gun)
ŝarĝ′ load, burden
ŝat′ to prize, like
ŝaŭm′ foam, spray
ŝel′ shell, peel, rind
ŝelk′ brace (trous.)
ŝerc′ joke
ŝi she, her
ŝild′ shield
ŝim′ get mouldy
ŝind′ shingle
ŝink′ ham
ŝip′ ship
ŝir′ tear, rend
ŝirm′ shelter
ŝlim′ mud
ŝlos′ lock, fasten
ŝmac′ hearty kiss
ŝmir′ smear,anoint
ŝnur′ string
ŝov′ push forward
ŝovel′ shovel
ŝpar′ be sparing
ŝpin′ spin
ŝpruc′ sprinkle
ŝrank cupboard
ŝraŭb′ screw
ŝtal′ steel
ŝtat′ State
ŝtip′ log of wood
ŝtel′ steal
ŝtof′ stuff, tissue
ŝton′ stone
ŝtop′ stop up
ŝtrump′ stocking
ŝtup′ step
ŝu′ shoe
ŝuld′ owe
ŝultr′ shoulder
ŝut′ shoot out(corn
ŝvel′ swell [&c.
ŝvit′ perspire

T

tabak′ tobacco
tabel′ list
tabl′ table
tabul′ plank, board
tag′ day
tajlor′ tailor
taks′ estimate
tali′ waist
talp′ mole (animal)
tambur′ drum
tamen however
tapet′ tapestry
tapiŝ′ carpet
tas′ cup (tea)
taŭg′ be fit for
tavol′ layer
te′ tea
ted′ tedious
teg′ cover (furni-
ture, &c.)
tegment′ roof
teks′ weave
teler′ plate
temp′ time [(anat
templ′ temple
ten′ hold, grasp
tend′ tent
tent′ tempt, try
ter′ earth
tern′ sneeze
teror′ terror
testud′ tortoise
tetr′ grouse
tia such a
tial therefore
tiam then
tie there
tiel thus, so
tikl′ tickle
tili′ lime-tree
tim′ fear
tine′ moth [es
tint′ clink of glass-
tio that (thing)
tiom so much
tir′ draw, pull
titol′ title
tiu that
tol′ linen
toler′ tolerate
tomb′ tomb, grave
tond′ clip, shear
tondr′ thunder
tord′ wind, twist
torf′ peat
torn′ turn (lathe)
tornistr′ knapsack
tort′ tart
tra through
trab′ beam(of wood
traduk′ translate
traf′ hit, reach
trajt′ feature
trakt′ transact
tranĉ′ cut
trankvil′ quiet
trans across
tre very
trem′ tremble
tremp′ to dip
tren′ drag, trail
trezor′ treasure
tri three
trink′ drink
tritik′ wheat
tro too (much)
tromp′ deceive
trotuar′ side-walk
trov′ find
tru′ hole
trud′ force upon
trunk′ trunk, stem
tub′ tube
tuber′ bulb
tuf′ tuft
tuj immediately
tuk′ cloth, kerchief
tur′ tower
turd′ thrush
turment′ torment
turn′ turn (v.a.)
tus′ cough
tuŝ′ touch
tut′ whole, quite

U

u e. imperative
uj′ d. containing
ul′ d. remarkable
for
um′ indef.suffix.
umbilik′, navel
ung′ nail (finger)
unu one
urb′ town
urs′ bear (animal)
urtik′ nettle
us′ e. of conditional
uter′ womb
util′ useful
uz′ use

V

vag′ roam
vaks′ wax
val′ valley
valor′ be worth
van′ vain, needless
vang′ cheek
vant′ vain, futile
vapor′ steam
varb′ to recruit
variol′ smallpox
varm′ warm
vart′ nurse (child)
vast′ wide, vast
vaz′ vase
vejn′ vein
vek′ wake, arouse
vel′ sail (subst.)
velk′ fade
velur′ velvet
ven′ come
vend′ sell
vendred′ Friday
venen′ poison
venĝ′ vengeance
venk′ conquer
vent′ wind
ventol′ to air
ventr′ belly
ver′ true
verd′ green [birch
verg′ rod *-i* whip,
verk′ work (liter-
verm′ worm [ary)
vers′ verse
verŝ′ pour
veruk′ wart
vesp′ wasp
vesper′ evening
vespert′ bat
vest′ to clothe
veŝt′ waistcoat
vet′ bet, wager
veter′ weather [cle
vetur′ go (by vehi-
vezik′ blister, blad-
vi you [der
viand′ meat, flesh
vic′ row, rank, turn
vid′ see
vidv′ widower
vigl′ alert
vilaĝ′ village
vin′ wine
vinagr′ vinegar
vintr′ winter
viol′ violet
violon′ violin
vip′ whip
vir′ man, male
virg′ virginal
virt′ virtue
viŝ′ wipe
vitr′ glass (sub-
viv′ live [stance)
vizaĝ′ face
vizit′ visit, call on
voĉ′ voice
voj′, way, road
vojaĝ′ voyage
vok′ call
vol′ wish, will
volont′ willingly
volv′ wrap round,
vom′ vomit [roll up
vort′ word
vost′ tail
vual′ veil
vulp′ fox
vultur′ vulture
vund′ wound

Z

zon′ girdle
zorg′ care for
zum′ to buzz

Classified Advertising

WE will print in this department little advertisements of any reputable business, requests for correspondence, etc. More than 25,000 people will read this page. If you have something to sell or trade, tell them about it. Rate per line, 10c flat; no discounts, and minimum charge 20c. Single line correspondence address, twice for 20c. International coupons or 1-c stamps.

ONI enpresas en tiu ĉi fako anoncetojn pri ia inda afero, petojn pri korespondado, ktp. Pli multaj ol 25.000 homoj legos tiun ĉi paĝon. Se vi havas ion, kion vi deziras aŭ vendi aŭ doni interŝanĝe, anoncu al ili pri ĝi. Po 20 spesdekoj por ĉiu linio. Nenia rabato. Minimuma sumo, 40 Sd. Unu-linia adreso en la fako de korespondado, du monatojn por 40 Sd. Kuponojn aŭ markojn.

Enfakigitaj Anoncetoj

KORESPONDADO=*Correspondence.*

KLARIGO: [a] signifas, ke oni deziras nur leterojn; [e] nur poŝtkartojn ilustritajn.

[e]Fino. Jullien, Voiron, Isere, France.
Sro. G. Allard, Hotelo Coomans, Hoofsteeg 12-22, Rotterdan, Holland.
[e]Sro. Henri Coppin, 3 rue Francois-Cuvelle, Douai, France.
[e]Fino. Willmore, The Hydro, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England.
[e]Sro. J. Guillaume, Montouzin, Aube, France.
[e]Sro. G. Jung, 14, rue de la Guerarde, Troyes, Aube, France.
Sro. Th. Roniger, Le Locle, Switzerland.
[e]Sro. L. Gallois, Assencieres, Aube, France.
[e]Sro. William Raith, Strato Hans Kospitaj, Roskild, Denmark.
[e]Sro. F. Sarzosa, Strato Elcano, 3, 1[e], Bilbao, Spain.
[e]Sro. P. Pascual, via Massague, 45, Sabadell, Barcelona, Spain.
[e]Sino. Franciskino Igual, Calle Universidad, n° 54, Barcelona, Spain.
[e]Sro. Gustave Tabresse, Maison Damoy, St. Denis, Seine, France.
Sro. V. Jackontov, Pskov, Zavelicje, Russia.
Doktoro Jenny, 41, Faubourg Saint Antoine, Chalon-sur-Marne, France.
[e]Sro. Richard Humphrey, Milton, New Zealand.
[e]Sro. Gabriel de Callejon, Dalias, Almeira, Spain.
[e]Fino. G. Hodgson, 66, Cholmley Street, Hull, England.
[e]Sro. W. Whitworth, 72, Robert Street, Toronto, Canada.
[e]Sro. Bedrih Pollak, Vys Myto, Bohemia, Austria.
[e]Sro. Jiudrich Cadik, Vys Myto, Bohemia Austria.
[e]Fino. H. Bay, 6 bis, Rue de Reverdy, Chartres, Eure et Loir, France.
[e]Sro. G. D. Thornton, 510 East Avenue, Erie, Pa.
[e]Sro Joseph J. Burita, 114 Crighton Ave., Elgin, Ill.
John Springer, Box 545, Red Cloud, Neb., U. S.
Edwin R Fleming, 502 Ann St., Columbia, Mo.
R. W. Tillotson, 221 East Fifth Street, Erie, Pa.

"Keeping everlastingly at it brings success"
Are YOU keeping at it?

HERE you have before you the first number of Volume Three. This journal has passed through some fierce struggles for existance, but always with a clear light shining ahead. The publisher has made every sacrifice of personal comfort and pleasure to put *Amerika Esperantisto* "on its feet" and now it is there. This by no means indicates that the days of hard work are over—there is more than ever of that right in front of us now—it merely signifies that the magazine is now paying its expenses, or nearly so.

But you know there are no big magazine successes without advertising sections—certainly not in the United States, and without at least one big magazine success in the Esperanto field—oh, well, no use talking about THAT, for we MUST have a big magazine.

Up to this moment, we have not exploited the advertising possibilities of *Amerika Esperantisto*, for we feel that before accepting advertising, a publication should be in a position to give full value and should not take the advertiser's money extended merely "to help the thing along," as John Jones, of the Red Front Emporium, advertises in the Valley News. Our space now GETS RESULTS. See second cover page for display rates and PROVE IT BY A TRIAL.

"A drop of ink makes thousands think
But are they thinking of YOU?

KOMUNISTA MANIFESTO

Socialism is the great international political issue of the times. Most of it which is the cause of so much dread (or hope, according to the view and understanding) is based on what was known, sixty years ago, as Communism. Then, its advocates were treated as criminals. Today, their demands are the main issue in every legislative body of Europe, and the president of the United States officially proclaims against them, while in private he has said that their leaders *ought to be summarily shot.*

The Communist Manifesto is the basis of Modern Scientific Socialism, written in 1847, by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. Recently published in Esperanto and English, parallel pages; 124 in all, and cloth binding. Translation by Arthur Baker. Postpaid, 50c.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

GOOD BOOKS

FOR ESPERANTO STUDY

American Esperanto Book
Grammar clearly explained, the Zamenhof Exercises, full Esperanto-Eng. vocabulary and 55-pp. English-Esp, Vocabulary. 327 pp. extra cloth. One copy, $1.00. Six or more, at 70c. With year's subscription to *Amerika Esperantisto*, at $1.50

Esperanto-English Dictionary
Same word-list as *American Esperanto Book*, but fuller definitions, and examples of derivatives. Prepaid, 65c

English-Esperanto Dictionary
The only one. 200 pp. Prepaid, 65c

Esperanta Sintakso
The Esperanto International Text-book in Esperanto. Every student should have it and study it. Prepaid, 40c

Fundamenta Krestomatio
The standard literary style-book of Esperanto. 460 pages, beginning with exercises; then stories, a short history of Esperanto, poems, translations from all sources. Prepaid, $1.10

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, CHICAGO

International Colony

Esperantists should know about the new International Colony now being organized for South America by the Universal Co-operative Brotherhood. A large tract of land has been secured and a co-operative plan formulated whereby all members will be able to secure the full value of their labor.

Good climate and soil, vast forest and mineral resources. Members everywhere. Read *Universal Co-operative Monthly*, 50c a year. *How to Abolish Poverty*, 25c. *The Way Out of the Jungle*, $1.00. Free to members. Address

W. E. BRAYTON,
Guerneville, California, U. S. A.

GRANDA HOTELO

"COOMANS"

Hoofsteeg, Rotterdamo (Holando)

Elektra Lumigado. Centra Varmigado
Tri Elektraj Levigiloj

Prezoj: Lito kaj Matenmanĝo, 2, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75 guldenoj. Mezomanĝo, 2.50 guldenoj.

Interŝanĝas poŝtkartojn kun alilandanoj
Direktoro, *G. Allard*

Rip Van Vinkl

Irving's Rip VanWinkle

In a neat paper booklet at 25c postpaid. The first Esperanto book printed in this country.
AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO CHICAGO

No back numbers

of this magazine, except Vol. 2, 6 issues, cloth bound, at $1.00. We will pay 50c for a copy of December, 1906.
AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, CHICAGO

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Buy Your Esperanto Books at Half the Regular Net Price; Join Our Book Club

THERE is hardly a single article of commerce in which the NUMBER manufactured affects the COST of manufacture more than in Books. For example, the FIRST copy of The American Esperanto Book cost over $1,000, while the others cost 23 cents! So you see that if we sell 10,000 copies, the average cost would be about 33 cents. We sell this book to the Wholesaler at 50 cents. The Retailer pays 70c. YOU pay a dollar, and as long as you support the the Competitive or the Trust System, you will continue to pay from TWO to TWENTY prices for everything you buy. You pay ONE price for MAKING a thing, and TWO MORE for SELLING IT!

Don't think, as do some amateur politicians, that Trusts are the antithesis of Competition. Competition is a game of dog-eat-dog, and when Towser has duly put the canine kibosh on Fido=Trusts.

Co-operation is Something Different!

According to our Co-operative Publishing plan, you simply agree in ADVANCE to buy one copy of each book we put out, and in return we are to let you have them at HALF THE NET PRICE. You'll want them all, for they'll all be good. Read the rules and fill out the order blank for one, two, a dozen of each. Good for both of us.

THE RULES

Every subscriber will be required to purchase one copy of each book issued; but the total amount, at subscribers' net prices, need not exceed Three Dollars per year. As soon as a new book is ready for delivery, a notice shall be printed in *Amerika Esperantisto*. The subscriber must then remit to us *ONE-HALF* the net price, plus postage, For example, if the net price of a book is 46 cents, the subscriber will pay only *23 cents* and the postage. All sums less than 50c payable in stamps. Subscriptions may be cancelled at any time on two months' notice.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO
1239 Michigan Ave. CHICAGO

American Esperantist Company:

Please enter my name as a subscriber to your series of Esperanto books, at one-half net retail prices. I will want...... copies of each book issued, until cancellation of this order,

(Signed)

Name:

Street:

Post Office:

State:

$1.50 COMBINATION OFFER

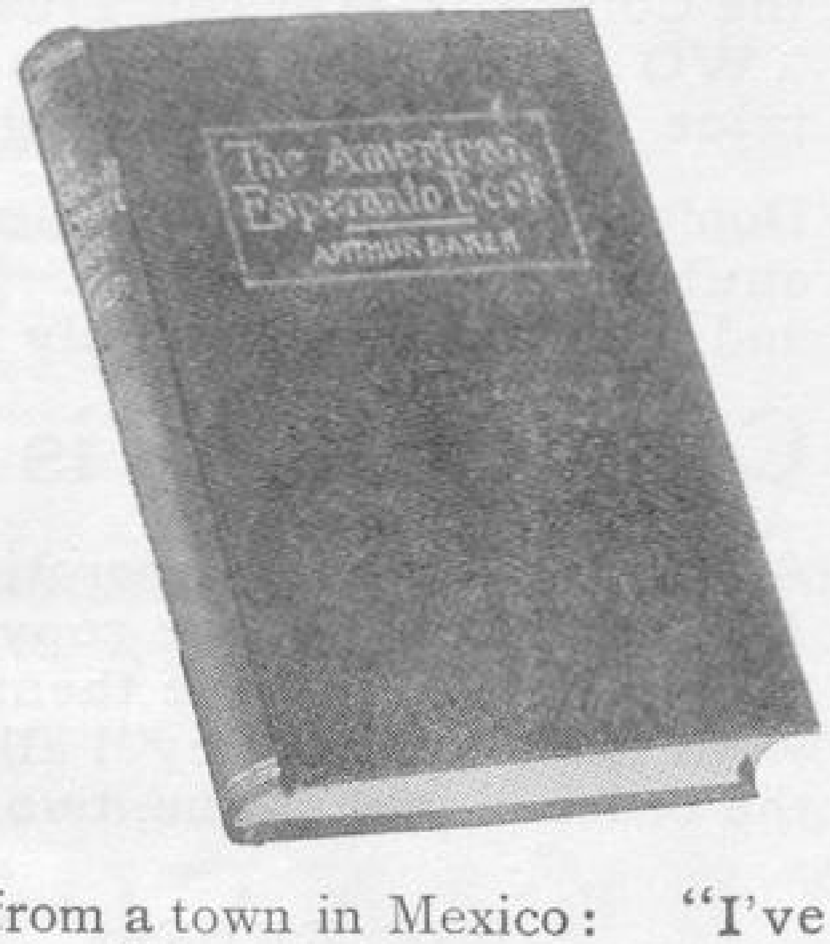
ALL STUDENTS OF ESPERANTO WHO READ ENGLISH WILL FIND HELP IN **THE AMERICAN ESPERANTO BOOK**

THERE is a difference between text-books. With some, you not only study the *subject*, but must study the *book;* that is, you must *dig* to find what the author was talking about. We could print a page of commendations, such, for example, as this (in a personal letter to a friend 3,000 miles from Chicago) by R. H. Geoghegan, the first English-speaking Esperantist, and translator of the first text-book twenty years ago:

"This book strikes me as being considerably above the average of such publications, and is remarkably free from typographical errors. For a first edition I consider it a marvel."

This from Dr. Walter Howard Fox, President of the Chicago Esperanto Society: "The work throughout is a symbol of faithfulness, accuracy and devotion such as only a man can create whose whole heart is in his subject, and who builds not alone for today, but for all time."

OF MUCH GREATER WEIGHT



are the impressions of those who had not previously learned the language. One of these, a university student whose daily life is a struggle with books, says briefly: **"It is the best text-book I ever saw."**

A young woman for whom language is a perplexing study, writes: **"Since I got the American Esperanto Book, I'm learning fine. It makes everything so CLEAR!"**

A man sixty-five years old (we have other young enthusiastic youngsters of seventy-five, eighty, and eighty-six) writes from a town in Mexico: **"I've been in this country seventeen years trying to learn Spanish. Two months ago I got hold of your book on Esperanto. Today I know more Esperanto than Spanish."** And he wrote a letter in excellent Esperanto to prove it!

The Book contains Grammar, Exercises, Correspondence Forms and two large vocabularies. 327 **pages, new revised edition, good paper, cloth-bound.**

So much for the Book. The price is one dollar, or in lots of six or more 70c a copy postpaid.

WE WILL MAIL ONE COPY OF THE BOOK, AND THIS MAGAZINE ONE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO
1239 Michigan Ave. CHICAGO

American Esperantist Co.

I enclose $1.50, for which send The American Esperanto Book, and Amerika Esperantisto one year.

Name

Street

Post Office

State

Please send money order, currency or even stamps. Add 15c for exchange on checks.

Agents Wanted

Or if you don't want to be known as "agent" you may style yourself a *Colonel of the Propaganda Legion*. At any rate, if you will forsake your present employment or unemployment and devote your time wholly to inducing others to buy The American Esperanto Book and subscribe to this magazine, we'll pay you a commission that will mean FIVE DOLLARS A DAY to a good worker. If you wish, we can equip you at the start with a LECTURE prepared especially for you by an experienced platform man—at about 50c per 100 words. Address AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

Rubber Stamps

Nothing is more exasperating than to receive a foreign letter with the address doubtfully or illegibly written. Don't perpetrate such jokes, but use a rubber stamp. We represent the leading Chicago manufacturers. Prices:

One line, not over 3 inches,	.20
Each added line, - -	.10
For border around stamp, add	.30

Curved lines, double price. Pocket stamp, 2 lines, nickel case, 50c. In nickel, spring case, imitation watch, $1.00. Small ink pad, 15c. Desk ink pad 2 1-8 x 3 3-8, 20c. Tube ink, 10c. AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO CHICAGO

Propaganda Cards

Containing the entire grammar of Esperanto, in English. Ten for ten cents. Fifty for 30c. 100, 50c. AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Kaprinoj de Seguin

A goat story. European firm butted in and sent us 100 too many. Please order one every time you write. 5c. Somebody better take 50 for $1.50. Charges prepaid. AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, CHICAGO

"Majstro Jan Hus"

Story of the life, work, trial and execution of the great religious reformer, John Huss. As a *rakonto* of history, this little book interests the scientist as well as the Christian. 25c AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, CHICAGO

Esperantista Kantaro

A collection of Thirteen Songs for mixed voices. Get it for home or club. Price postaid, 25c. Six or more, 22c per copy. AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO CHICAGO

INSTRUCTION BY MAIL

INTRODUCTORY AND ADVANCED COURSES

IN

ESPERANTO

CHIEF INSTRUCTORS:

Prof. E. C. REED, D. B. E. A., District Councilor American Esperanto Association, Sec.-Treas. Illinois Esp. Assn.

Prof. FLOYD P. HARDIN, D. B. E. A., Honorary President University of Chicago Esperanto Society

Prof. DERWENT WHITTLESEY, D. B. E. A., Councilor Illinois Esperanto Association

FOR BOOKLET DESCRIPTIVE OF OUR COURSES ADDRESS

THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ESPERANTO

447 ASHTON BLOCK, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Learn Esperanto by ... Mail ...

We teach from the best text-book ever written for the study of Esperanto. We give a thorough course in all branches of Esperanto and do it

at a Price Which You Can Afford

If you are not a *mal'pens'ul'o* we can teach you.

Baker's Text Book,

Su... ry Work, Examinations, ... Letters of Advice, and ... all for Five Dollars. Or- ...ect from this advertisement, as ... the cost of superfluous adver- ...nto the course. Try us. Suc- ...red.

...IQUA SCHOOL OF ESPERANTO

... FREEMAN SINCLAIRVILLE

...pal NEW YORK

Elements of Esperanto

Sixteen Pages Large New Type

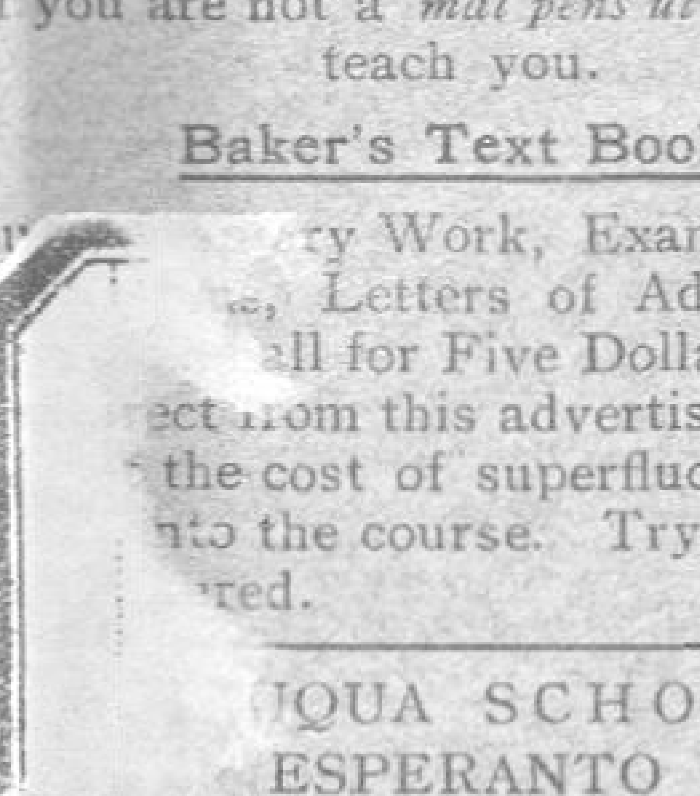
A pamphlet showing the Pronunciation, Grammar, a few Exercises and a little story in Esperanto (*La Feino*) with translations. Just the thing to give to a friend and draw his attention to Esperanto. Per copy, 5c; ten copies, 20c; 100 postpaid for 85c. One copy free to any person writing us and sending stamp for reply. *Get the papers you patronize to publish this fact. We distribute thousands of free copies.* We also sell the "Keys" excellent propaganda booklets, in either French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Danish-Norwegian, Spanish, Portuguese or Swedish. Five for ten cents. No English Keys.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

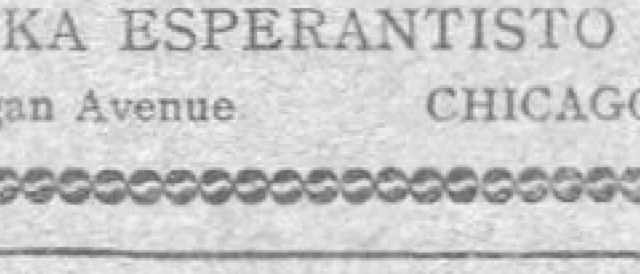
1239 Michigan Avenue CHICAGO

ESPERANTO ON A PHONOGRAPH

Columbia Jewel, fine reproducer, 14-in. horn, oak case, $20.00



Will help the student train his EAR to recognize the sounds. Nearly every family has a Phonograph, and every family OUGHT to have one, for it brings high grade music HOME, and families which once were content with Mamie's thumping rag-time now enjoy grand opera. It is no trouble to read, speak and write Esperanto, but in order to understand it when spoken rapidly, train your ear with a phonograph. We supply the following records, or will make others to order at the same prices:



Number One: Exercises from *The American Esperanto Book*, Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive. Price, $1.00.

Number Two: Exercises 5 to 12 inclusive, except 11.

Number Three: First part of *La Feino*, same book.

Number Four: End of *La Feino*, and most cylinders part of the Correspondence forms. Each cylinder is *read* (not molded) by an expert linguist and Esperantist, Prof. O. H. Mayer, of Chicago.

Any one cylinder, postpaid, $1.00. The set of four, by express, $3.00. For $6.00, a set of 8 cylinders, containing all exercises from the American Esperanto Book=*La Ekzercaro*. No Discs. Four records free to Purchasers of $20 Graphophone. AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO